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VEGETABLE SITUATION

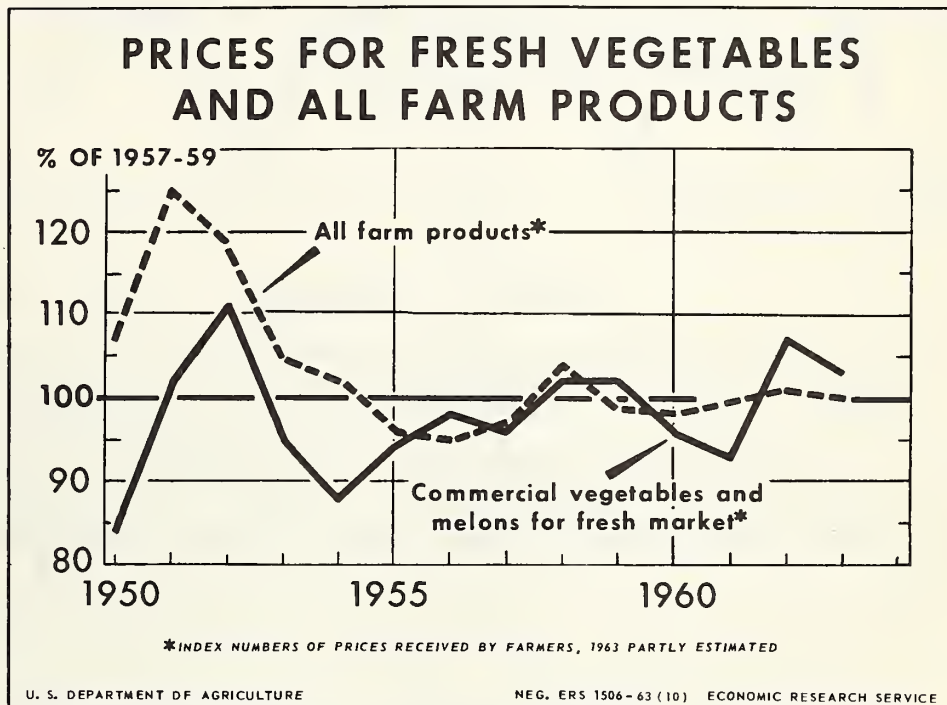


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Total fresh vegetable and melon production in 1963 was close to that in 1962. But seasonal patterns of supply and prices differed significantly. Supplies in the winter and spring of 1963 were moderately larger and prices materially lower than a year earlier, when adverse weather disrupted harvest timing. But production during the summer was smaller and prices averaged a little higher than in 1962. Fall production in 1963 is down significantly from 1962 and prices are expected to average much higher. For the season, the index of prices to growers for fresh vegetables and melons will average below the high level in 1962, but moderately above the 1957-59 average.

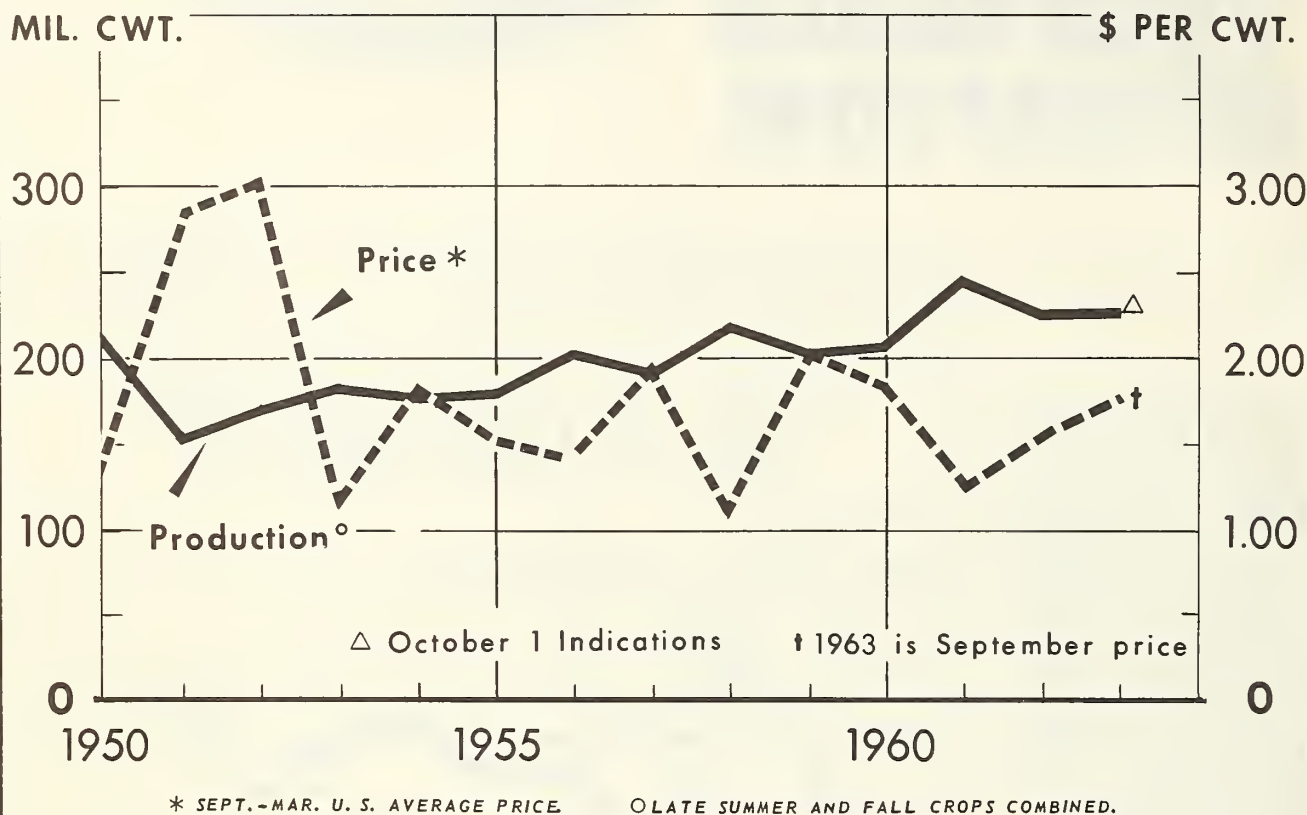


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LATE SUMMER AND FALL POTATOES



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. ERS 590-63 (10) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Combined production of late summer and fall potato crops was a little larger this year than last. An 8 percent larger fall crop in the West more than offset 5 percent less tonnage in the East. Output in the Central States is about the same as last year.

Potato supplies were about in balance with trade requirements during the summer months and prices averaged substantially higher than a year earlier. However, prices declined as the fall-crop harvest progressed. With large supplies available, prices to growers into early spring are likely to average close to the relatively low levels of a year earlier.

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T H E V E G E T A B L E S I T U A T I O N
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Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, October 23, 1963

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SUMMARY

Supplies of vegetables for fresh sale this fall are moderately smaller than a year ago but only slightly below the 1957-61 average. Production of broccoli, Brussels sprouts, cucumbers, and lettuce is expected to be larger than in 1962. But output of all other major fresh vegetables is less than a year ago. With smaller supplies and a prospective strong consumer demand, prices will likely average moderately higher this fall than last.

Canned vegetable supplies in the 1963-64 season probably will be slightly smaller than last season but substantially above average. Packs of most items will be moderately to materially below a year ago. But carryover stocks into this season were much larger and nearly offsetting. Supplies of frozen vegetables are slightly smaller than last season. Smaller packs are indicated, more than offsetting larger carryovers. Overall prices of canned vegetables, at both f.o.b. and retail levels, are expected to average slightly above the relatively low levels of a year earlier. Among major canned commodities, prices of snap beans, kraut, peas, and tomatoes are likely to average higher. Prices of sweet corn and most tomato items probably will be near a year ago. Prices of most frozen vegetables are expected to average about the same as last season.

Potato supplies for fall and winter markets are a little larger than a year ago. Production of fall potatoes, at 194 million hundredweight, is 2 percent larger than in 1962. Practically all the increase is in the West where output is up 8 percent. Production in the Central States is virtually equal to a year ago, while tonnage in the East is 5 percent smaller than last year.

Marketing of the large fall crop has benefitted from less overlap than a year earlier with preceding late summer crops. However, supplies still exceed trade requirements, and prices the next 4 or 5 months likely will average close to the relatively low levels of a year earlier.

The sweetpotato crop is down 11 percent from 1962 but is about equal to the 1957-61 average. Production is larger than last year in Louisiana, Mississippi, New Mexico, and California. All other major producing States report less tonnage. Early season prices were about the same as the moderate levels a year earlier. Prices are expected to increase seasonally in coming months and average moderately above a year earlier.

Dry bean supplies are expected to be slightly to moderately larger than last season. Production is up 11 percent from last year, but smaller stocks at the beginning of the season will be partially offsetting. Supplies of white beans appear to be materially larger than a year ago, but supplies of colored beans probably will be about the same as last year. Although total supplies are larger, a stronger export demand is likely. Prices to growers are expected to average about the same as last season.

Moderately larger supplies of dry peas are likely this season. Beginning stocks on August 1 were up moderately and a small increase in production is likely. Prices are expected to average below those of last season, unless export demand increases.

FRESH MARKET VEGETABLES

Outlook

Demand for fresh vegetables has been strong in 1963 and is expected to continue at a high level in 1964. General economic activity in the third quarter of 1963 was up moderately from the previous quarter and was 5 percent above a year earlier. A further rise in economic activity is expected in 1964, based upon increased business investment, Government purchases, and consumer spending for goods and services.

Fall Vegetable Tonnage Smaller Than a Year Ago

Supplies of fresh vegetables for fall marketing are moderately smaller than a year ago. Indicated production of cabbage, carrots, and onions is moderately below last year. Tomato and celery supplies probably will be materially below last year. Partially offsetting are production increases in Brussels sprouts, lettuce, broccoli, cucumbers, sweet corn, and spinach. Supplies of most other fresh vegetables are likely to be about the same as a year ago.

Foreign Trade

Export prospects are favorable for the 1963-64 season. Canada is the principal export market for our fresh vegetables, normally accounting for more

than four-fifths of the total. The Canadian surcharge on U. S. vegetables has been removed; exports to Canada may be up slightly this season compared with last.

Northern Europe offers a possibility for expanding export trade. Several hardy commodities, particularly carrots and celery, have been favorably received during the last few seasons. However, efforts by the domestic industry will be necessary to realize the potential of this trade.

The European demand for onions may not be as strong in the winter of 1964 as a year earlier, when quality of their storage supply was below normal and movement was severely hampered by low temperatures. Growing conditions in Europe in 1963 have been favorable and crop quality is reported to be good.

The volume of vegetables available for export in Mexico and several Caribbean countries will be at least equal to that of the past season. Actual import volume will depend, however, on U. S. supplies and the attractiveness of prices during the winter and spring of 1964.

Prospects for Major Fresh Market Vegetables

Cabbage--Production of early fall cabbage, for both fresh market and kraut use, is estimated 6 percent smaller than in 1962 but slightly above the 1957-61 average. Also, total tonnage of contract cabbage for kraut, the bulk of which comes from the early fall crop, is down 3 percent from last year. Even if processors buy less open-market cabbage for kraut, remaining supplies available for fresh market will still be smaller than a year ago.

Output of late fall cabbage is expected to be 10 percent smaller than last year because of less acreage and slightly lower yields. However, the late fall crop usually furnishes only about 5 percent of the total fall tonnage. With smaller supplies available for fall marketing, prices are expected to average above a year earlier.

Producers of winter-crop cabbage have indicated intentions to plant about the same acreage in 1964 as in 1963. A small reduction in Florida is offset by planned increases in Texas. California and Arizona growers intend to plant the same acreage as in 1963. If yields on the intended plantings are close to the average of recent years, production of winter cabbage will be moderately larger than in 1963, but about equal to the 1958-62 average. Should the crop be as large as anticipated, prices to growers probably will average below those of a year ago. Storage stocks of Danish cabbage from the early fall crop are expected to be smaller than a year earlier. However, these provide only a small portion of winter supplies.

Carrots--Total supply of fall carrots is expected to be moderately smaller than a year earlier. Estimated production in early fall States is 1 percent larger than a year ago. But the increase is more than offset by a materially smaller late fall supply in California. The California crop, which typically accounts for more than half of the total unloads in 41 terminal

markets throughout the fall, is about one-fourth smaller than last year. In early October, f.o.b. prices were slightly higher than a year earlier. During the late fall, with California the dominant source of supply, prices are likely to average substantially above a year earlier.

Information is not yet available on winter carrots. The Department's Acreage-Marketing Guide recommends one-fifth less acreage in 1964. With yields near the average of recent years, such an acreage reduction would result in a tonnage 15 percent smaller than in 1963.

Celery--Supplies of fall celery are materially less than both a year ago and average. Production in early fall States is 8 percent smaller than a year ago. Output in California, which normally accounts for more than 80 percent of the total fall supply, is nearly one-fifth less than a year ago and the 1957-61 average. Movement of the early fall crop continued active through mid-October, and shipping point prices were a little above the low levels a year ago. But only light supplies are expected from these areas in November; celery prices during the late fall are likely to average materially higher than a year earlier.

Additional supplies will be available from winter celery crops in Florida during November and from California in December. Plantings in Florida through September were one-tenth larger than a year ago. The important winter celery producing areas in California are expected to show a slight decrease from 1962.

Lettuce--Total fall lettuce supplies are considerably larger than a year earlier. Nearly all early fall States increased acreage, and production is indicated 11 percent above 1962. Output in California, which provides four-fifths of the total, is about one-tenth above 1962, and 15 percent above the 1957-61 average. New Jersey growers expect a 19 percent larger crop; the Texas crop is up 14 percent. Supplies from the early fall areas are expected to remain well above a year ago through mid-November.

Shipments from the Arizona late fall crop are underway with peak harvest activity expected during the last half of November. Estimated production is equal to last year but 7 percent below the recent 5-year average.

Information on winter lettuce is not yet available. The Acreage-Marketing Guides recommended an acreage 5 percent smaller than in 1963. With average yields, production would be equal to a year ago. Shipments from the winter-crop areas usually reach important volume by mid-December.

Onions--Supplies of onions for marketing during the fall and winter are moderately smaller than last year but slightly above the 1957-61 average.

Production of late summer onions, a large portion of which are stored for later sale, is estimated at 18.2 million hundredweight compared with 19.1 million in 1962. Output in the East and Midwest was 6 percent smaller than a year ago, with lower yields more than offsetting increased acreages in most

States. Production in the West was down 3 percent. Output in Colorado was one-third smaller than a year ago due to a sharp acreage reduction and lower yields. Eastern Oregon showed a gain of 8 percent, and California's crop was up 10 percent because of increased acreage. However, the additional acreage in California was under contract to processors; fresh market plantings were below a year ago.

Early demand for late summer onions was strengthened by materially less competition from preceding crops. Output in early summer harvesting areas was 14 percent smaller than a year ago and 18 percent below the 1957-61 average. Movement of late summer onions during September was 10 percent above a year earlier. Prices received by farmers averaged \$2.90 per hundredweight during the first half of September compared with \$2.00 a year ago. Although prices declined as harvest became general, shipping point prices during early October averaged about one-fifth above a year earlier. With fewer onions available, prices are likely to remain above a year ago through the fall. However, prices during the winter of 1964 may not match the high levels of last season when export demand was unusually strong, due to severe weather in Europe; also, development of the Texas early spring crop was delayed by low temperatures.

There will be a sharp increase in onion acreage for early spring harvest, if growers in Texas hold to their intentions. They have indicated plans to plant 28,000 acres in 1964, 24 percent more than in 1963 and 10 percent above the 1958-62 average. Most of the increase is expected in dryland plantings in the Rio Grande Valley and Coastal Bend. A moderate increase is in prospect for irrigated acreage in the Rio Grande Valley, the earliest shipping area in South Texas.

Tomatoes -- Supplies of early fall tomatoes in California are much smaller than a year ago. Production is estimated at 2.7 million hundredweight, 28 percent less than in 1962 and 22 percent below average. Despite sharply reduced output, prices during the early weeks of fall were below a year ago due to intense competition with summer crops in the East and Midwest. However, as harvests in these areas decline rapidly during October, prices for remaining California tomatoes are likely to average materially above a year ago. Prospects for less competition with Florida late fall tomatoes probably will stimulate demand for California supplies.

Acreage of tomatoes for late fall harvest is 11 percent less than in 1962. In Florida, which normally furnishes 90 percent of the late fall supply, acreage is 7 percent less than a year earlier. Crops in principal late fall areas of the State suffered a setback from excessive September rains; early shipments are likely to be smaller than a year ago. Texas producers reduced acreage sharply from last year.

Extensive damage also occurred on plantings in Florida areas growing tomatoes for winter harvest. However, most of the winter crop acreage is planted during October 1-December 31. The Department's Acreage-Marketing Guide recommended 10 percent less acreage than in 1963, with the objective of a 13 percent cut in tonnage. Domestic winter supplies will be supplemented

by imports from Mexico and several Caribbean countries. The supply available for export in these areas is likely to equal or exceed that of last season. However, the volume of U. S. imports will depend largely upon prevailing U. S. price levels.

PROCESSED VEGETABLES

Indicated Supplies for the 1963-64 Season

Canned vegetable supplies during the 1963-64 marketing season are likely to be only slightly smaller than the record high last season but substantially above the recent 5-year average. Packs of most major vegetables were materially smaller than last year, but larger carryover stocks were nearly offsetting. Frozen vegetable supplies also are expected to be slightly smaller than a year ago.

1963 Production for Processing Substantially Below 1962

For crops which account for two-thirds of total processing output, estimates in early October indicate a tonnage this year 15 percent less than in 1962, but 8 percent above the 1957-61 average (table 1). Substantial reductions in tomatoes, lima beans, and sweet corn account for most of the decline. Less output also is expected in beets, contract cabbage for kraut, and green peas. Partially offsetting are a slight increase in snap beans and a substantial gain in winter and spring spinach. Estimates of production for processing are not yet available for fall spinach, cucumbers for pickles, asparagus, or open-market purchases of cabbage for kraut.

Canned Vegetable Outlook for 1964

Total supplies of canned vegetables in the current season probably will be slightly smaller than the record supply last season. Carryovers of most commodities were materially above a year earlier, but smaller packs probably were more than offsetting.

At the start of the season, packers' and distributors' stocks of six important canned items--snap beans, sweet corn, green peas, tomatoes, tomato juice, and sauerkraut--totaled 59 million cases, 24/303's equivalent. This was 20 percent larger than in 1962 and 6 percent above the 1957-61 average. Available data indicate that the aggregate carryover of other canned vegetables also was considerably above a year earlier. Carryover stocks plus anticipated packs indicate that supplies of canned green peas are slightly larger than last season. Supplies of snap beans, beets, and most tomato products probably will be about the same as last season. Smaller supplies are in prospect for sweet corn, kraut, and tomatoes. Spinach supplies will be less than a year earlier into late winter.

Table 1.--Acreage and production of commercial vegetables for processing

Crop	Planted acreage			Production		
	Average	1962	1963	Average	1962	1963
	1957-61		1/	1957-61		2/
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	tons	tons	tons
Green lima beans	93.9	96.5	72.5	96.6	108.4	83.1
Snap beans	174.0	189.9	192.9	395.3	450.4	459.3
Beets	16.6	18.5	19.9	158.2	209.4	208.6
Cabbage for kraut (contract)	8.1	8.3	8.2	125.0	142.2	137.3
Sweet corn	443.6	463.3	404.6	1,510.8	1,792.0	1,644.8
Green peas	405.3	435.8	438.9	494.5	526.6	515.2
Spinach (winter and spring)	28.7	20.5	23.4	117.9	96.0	129.5
Tomatoes	311.9	328.8	251.6	3,885.0	5,376.0	4,212.4
Total with production 3/	1,482.2	1,561.5	1,411.9	6,783.3	8,700.9	7,390.1
Asparagus	108.8	109.5	4/	120.0	133.9	4/
Cabbage for kraut (open market)	4.4	4.0	4/	66.8	68.2	4/
Cucumbers for pickles	118.4	108.7	117.4	367.9	403.2	5/
Spinach (fall)	9.0	8.1	5/	21.7	23.6	5/
Total 10-vegetables 3/	1,722.8	1,791.8	--	7,359.7	9,329.8	--

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Indicated.

3/ May not add to total due to rounding.

4/ Will be available in December.

5/ Will be available in November.

Data from Vegetables-Processing, SRS, USDA, July - October, 1963.

Total disappearance of canned vegetables in the 1962-63 season was record high and moderately larger than in the previous season. For individual commodities, record utilization was achieved in snap beans, beets, carrots, sweet corn, and catsup. Disappearance of tomatoes and most tomato products was slightly to moderately above a year earlier. Spinach was in short supply and was the only major commodity showing a decrease in disappearance. The exceptionally high level of disappearance resulted from low prices for most items and occasional shortages of fresh vegetables during winter and early spring of 1963.

During the early part of the current season, demand for canned vegetables was much more active than the slow demand a year earlier. Substantial acreage reductions for processing crops, and unfavorable weather in most areas raised the possibility of materially smaller supplies. But it became apparent as harvest activity quickened that output per acre would again be high and processed supplies would be bountiful. Although demand eased somewhat during the early fall, distributor interest still was well above a year earlier. In early October, prices for green peas, snap beans, kraut, tomatoes, and lima beans were averaging slightly to moderately above a year earlier. With continued heavy supplies, prices for sweet corn, most tomato products, and beets are expected to average close to the low levels of last season. Average retail prices probably will be a little above the bargain levels of last season.

Prospects for Major Canned Items

Snap beans -- Supplies of canned snap beans are expected to be close to the record levels of last season. Carryover into the 1963 packing season was smaller than a year earlier, but a larger pack is likely. Production of snap beans for processing, of which about three-fourths usually is canned, is 2 percent above 1962.

On a regional basis, supplies in the West probably will be above last season. Carryover was nearly 20 percent above a year ago and production is up 8 percent. Production is 2 percent larger than 1962 in the Atlantic States and 4 percent larger in the Michigan-Wisconsin area, and is down 4 percent in the Northeast. But with carryovers in all these areas moderately to substantially below year-ago levels, supplies probably will be less than last season.

In early October, f.o.b. prices in the West were about the same as the low levels of a year earlier. But prices in the East and Midwest were up moderately. With smaller supplies in these areas, prices are likely to continue higher than last season. Overall retail prices likely will average slightly above last year.

Sweet corn -- Supplies of sweet corn are expected to be down only slightly from the record levels of last season and likely will again exceed trade requirements. Much heavier carryover stocks will largely offset an anticipated moderate reduction in pack.

Estimated production of sweet corn for processing, of which about four-fifths typically is used for canning, is 8 percent below last year. Smaller crops are reported in all principal producing areas. Output will be down about 20 percent in the East, 7 percent in the Midwest, and 4 percent in the West.

Trade reports indicate a general willingness by packers to make price concessions to stimulate early season movement. Since supplies of canned sweet corn will be only a little smaller than last season, prices at both f.o.b. and retail probably will average about the same as the low levels a year earlier.

Green peas -- Supplies are 2 percent larger than last season but for the fourth successive year are substantially below the average volume of the 1950's. The increase in supply over last season resulted from heavier carryover stocks. The pack was 1 percent smaller than in 1962, with a moderate reduction in the Midwest more than offsetting increases in both the East and West. Pack of early June peas was down 3 percent, while that of sweets was virtually unchanged from a year ago. Quality of the 1963 pea pack was about the same as last year.

Supplies of canned green peas are a little below normal trade needs. Shortages in some grades and sizes probably will develop as the marketing season progresses. During early October, prices ranged from about the same to slightly above a year ago. Prices for the season are expected to average slightly above last season.

Tomatoes -- Aggregate supplies of canned tomatoes, tomato juice, and tomato products likely will again be large, although not quite equaling the record volume last season. Carryovers of all items into the current season were materially above a year earlier; remaining stocks of tomato products probably were record high.

However, total production of tomatoes for processing is down about one-fifth from a year ago. Smaller crops are expected in all main producing areas. Decreases include 30 percent in the East, 25 percent in the Midwest, and 33 percent in the Mountain States. Estimated tonnage in California, which usually accounts for three-fifths of the total crop and an even larger share of the product packs, is 22 percent smaller than a year ago.

The regional production pattern indicates that supplies of canned tomatoes may be smaller than last season. During early October, f.o.b. prices averaged moderately above a year earlier. However, supplies and prices of other tomato items probably will not differ significantly from last season.

Cabbage for Kraut -- Supplies of sauerkraut this season may be smaller than during the 1962-63 season. Carryover was slightly above a year ago but a smaller pack is in prospect.

Cabbage production on acreage owned or controlled by packers is expected to total 137,280 tons, 3 percent less than in 1962 but 10 percent above the 1957-61 average. Tonnage is expected to be about the same as a year ago in Wisconsin and up one-tenth in New York. But output in Ohio is down 40 percent

from last year. On the average, contract tonnage provides about two-thirds of processors' needs. Additional raw product is obtained on the open market, with volume of purchases largely influenced by prevailing prices. This year, supplies of open-market cabbage are 6 percent smaller than a year ago, and utilization for kraut probably will be no larger than in 1962. In October, f.o.b. prices for kraut were moderately above the low levels of a year earlier.

Cucumbers for Pickles -- Supplies of cucumber pickles this season may be slightly larger than in 1962-63. Carryover stocks probably were below a year ago, but the pack may be larger. Total plantings of cucumbers for pickles were 8 percent above last year. The northern region, which typically accounts for more than half of the total tonnage, increased plantings 5 percent, and acreage in the South was boosted 12 percent. Western plantings were 5 percent smaller than a year ago. Trade reports indicate crops in the South were adversely affected by dry weather, but that conditions in the North and West have been more favorable than last year.

Pickle consumption has been increasing in recent years and is likely to remain high in 1963-64. Despite the potential increase in supply, prices this season probably will average about the same as last season.

Outlook for Other Canned Vegetables

Supplies of canned lima beans probably will be materially smaller than the heavy supply last season but about the same as the recent 5-year average. Carryover into this season was equal to a year earlier, but a substantially smaller pack is likely. Estimated production for processing in the more important canning States -- Delaware, Wisconsin, Maryland, and Michigan -- is expected to be one-third smaller than a year ago.

Supplies of canned spinach are slightly below a year ago. The spring pack, which typically accounts for 80 percent of the total, was a little larger than in 1962. However, utilization during the spring and summer was much larger than last season. During early October, f.o.b. prices averaged moderately above a year earlier.

Supplies of canned asparagus are larger than a year ago because of larger carryover stocks at the start of the season and a larger pack. Disappearance has been below a year earlier, mostly because of smaller exports. Foreign markets in recent years have become an important outlet for canned asparagus, accounting for about one-fourth of total sales.

Supplies of canned beets during the fall and early winter months are likely to be about the same as a year earlier but moderately above average. The mid-year carryover was materially larger than a year ago. However, early-October reports indicate a smaller pack. Prospective tonnage in New York, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Oregon, which account for the bulk of the fall pack, is 8 percent smaller than a year ago.

Frozen Vegetable
Outlook for 1964

Aggregate supplies of frozen vegetables during the 1963-64 season are expected to be only slightly smaller than last season. Packs of most commodities probably were moderately smaller than last year, but much larger carryover stocks may be nearly offsetting.

Total pack data for this season are not yet available, but there are indications that the pack will be smaller than last year. The green pea pack was 343 million pounds, nearly 4 percent smaller than in 1962. The spring spinach pack, which typically accounts for 70 percent of the total, was 104 million pounds--a record high. Output of frozen asparagus, at 30 million pounds, was 3 percent smaller than last year.

Stocks of frozen vegetables (excluding potatoes) on September 30, totaled 1.15 billion pounds, about the same as a year earlier and substantially larger than the 1958-62 average. Every major vegetable is in ample to heavy supply.

Prices may edge a little higher this season for a few frozen items. But the general abundance of frozen vegetables, as well as continued intense competition from plentiful canned supplies, will likely preclude any significant improvement. Both f.o.b. and retail prices probably will average about the same or slightly above last season.

POTATOES

Supplies for Fall and
Winter Marketing a Little
Larger Than Year Ago

The output of late summer and fall potatoes this year was 2 percent larger than last year and 6 percent above the 1957-61 average. Growers planted slightly less acreage than a year ago, but yields were higher. An extended growing season was particularly favorable for western fall crops, and average output per acre was record high.

Fall Crop Slightly
Bigger Than in 1962

Production of the fall crop for 1963 is 194 million hundredweight, up 2 percent from last year and 13 percent above the 1957-61 average (table 2). Output in the West is 8 percent larger than last year. Production increases are indicated in 6 of the 9 Western States. Idaho, the Nation's leading producer, has an estimated production increase of 7.2 million hundredweight, up 17 percent from the 1962 season. Much higher yields more than offset a 3 percent smaller acreage. No appreciable change in output is expected in the Central States. Minnesota's crop is nearly one-fifth larger than last year, but this was offset by decreases in most of the other Central States. Total

Table 2.--Fall potatoes: Production by areas, United States

Year	8 Eastern States	9 Central States	9 Western States	Fall total
	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
1957-61 Av.	63,784	42,085	72,403	178,272
1956	69,129	41,079	57,773	167,981
1957	62,470	32,457	64,857	159,784
1958	66,368	43,369	74,430	184,167
1959	60,082	40,762	66,889	167,733
1960	62,355	45,487	67,200	175,042
1961	67,644	48,350	88,638	204,632
1962	68,722	46,085	76,218	191,025
1963 <u>1/</u>	65,164	46,716	82,112	193,992

1/ Indicated.

Data from Statistical Bulletin No. 291, and Crop Production, SRS, USDA.

fall tonnage in the East is down 5 percent from 1962. All Eastern States expect smaller fall crops, with the exception of Upstate New York where production is up 5 percent.

Marketing Orders Cover Portion of Fall Crop

Federal marketing agreements and orders will again be in effect in areas producing a portion of the fall crop. The programs are designed to promote more orderly marketings and increase grower income. The orders impose certain size, quality, and maturity restrictions on marketings. Restrictions are in effect in Colorado, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, and Modoc and Siskiyou counties of Northern California. In each season since the mid-1950's, Maine also operated under a marketing order. However, in a recent poll of Maine potato growers by the Administrative Committee, a majority of those voting were against regulation on the 1963 crop.

Foreign Trade

Almost all the U. S. potato crop is utilized domestically. Exports usually account for less than 2 percent of production and are generally twice as large as imports. Exports for the year ended August 31, 1963 were sharply higher than a year earlier. While most foreign trade was with Canada, large quantities of U. S. potatoes were imported by European countries in February and March 1963 to supplement reduced supplies brought about a severe winter

which curtailed opening of storages and movement of potatoes. Production of potatoes in Western Europe this year is indicated to be moderately larger than a year ago. Supplies exceed trade requirements and efforts are being made to expand export trade. Barring adverse weather conditions, a substantially smaller movement of U. S. potatoes to Europe is likely this winter than last.

Prices in Fall and Winter
to Average Close to
Year-earlier Levels

Potato supplies during the late summer were about in balance with trade needs, and prices averaged materially above a year earlier. However, prices declined as fall-crop harvest progressed, and in mid-October averaged about the same as a year ago. With remaining supplies large, prices the next 4 or 5 months are expected to average close to the relatively low levels of a year earlier. Lower prices appear to be in prospect in the West. The effect on price of reduced output in the East may be partially offset by the likelihood of a weaker export demand.

SWEETPOTATOES

Sweetpotato Crop Smaller
Than in 1962

Indications point to a 1963 sweetpotato crop of 17.0 million hundred-weight, down 11 percent from the large crop of 1962 but about the same as the 1957-61 average. Harvested acreage and yields for the 1963 crop are expected to be lower than last year. The forecast is for 12,000 fewer acres and a decrease of 4.5 hundredweight in yield ... reductions of 6 and 5 percent, respectively. Production is down in all areas of the country except California, where only a moderate increase is expected (table 3). California typically accounts for about 5 percent of the national supply.

Table 3.--Sweetpotatoes: Production by areas, United States

Area	Average 1957-61	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962 1/	1963 2/
	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
Central Atlantic 3/	3,760	3,551	3,661	3,848	4,151	3,593	4,997	3,900
Lower Atlantic 4/	4,198	4,839	4,113	4,397	3,778	3,866	4,938	4,301
South Central 5/	8,025	8,518	8,520	9,425	6,612	6,758	8,024	7,683
North Central 6/	212	189	215	220	224	214	242	236
California	892	960	1,062	975	680	782	808	837
Total	17,030	18,057	17,571	18,865	15,445	15,213	19,009	16,957

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Indicated. 3/ New Jersey, Maryland, and Virginia.
4/ North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida. 5/ Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas.
6/ Missouri and Kansas.

Data from Statistical Bulletin No. 291, and Crop Production, SRS, USDA.

The South Central area expects a production cutback of 4 percent. Louisiana, the leading sweetpotato State, indicates a moderate increase with higher yields more than offsetting the cut in acreage. However, production is down sharply in Texas. All States in the Lower Atlantic area indicate reduced output; North Carolina, the Nation's second leading producer, reports a cutback of 18 percent. Production in the Central Atlantic area also is down sharply; the 2 important States, Virginia and New Jersey, show reductions of 25 and 22 percent.

Prices Likely to Average
Above Year Earlier

Demand for sweetpotatoes during the 1963-64 season is expected to continue near the same level as last season. Unloads in 41 cities early in the season have been running approximately one-tenth smaller than last year. Despite the reduced movement and indicated smaller supply compared with last season, f.o.b. prices in mid-October, 1963 were about the same as a year earlier. However, early-fall prices a year ago were influenced by a prospective short supply. A considerable increase in tonnage developed during the fall with unusually favorable weather; finally realized output was 15 percent above first indications. As a result, prices last season did not exhibit their usual strong seasonal rise. Prices this season are expected to rise seasonally and average at least moderately above last season.

Note: USDA recently announced the release of a research report on instant sweetpotato flakes, a relatively new form of processed sweetpotatoes. Single copies of "Market Test of Instant Sweetpotatoes in Selected Institutional Outlets", Marketing Research Report 580, can be obtained free from the Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. 20250

OUTLOOK FOR VEGETABLES AT RETAIL

Potato supplies this fall and winter will be slightly larger than a year earlier. Therefore, retail prices probably will be close to the low levels of last year. Sweetpotato supplies are down 11 percent from a year ago, and prices are expected to average moderately higher.

Supplies of fresh vegetables for fall marketing are moderately smaller than last fall. During the next 4 to 6 weeks, prospects point to more lettuce, cucumbers, broccoli, and Brussels sprouts. But supplies of cabbage, carrots, celery, and dry onions will be moderately smaller than a year ago. The tomato supply probably will be materially smaller.

Processed vegetables will again be in abundance this season. Total supplies of canned vegetables are expected to be only slightly smaller than the record high of last season. Frozen vegetable supplies also will be slightly smaller. Among the leading canned vegetables, supplies of snap beans, beets, tomato juice, and most other tomato products probably will be about the same as a year earlier. Supplies of sweet corn and sauerkraut will likely be large,

although a little below last year. Prospects point to fewer tomatoes, and supplies of green peas and spinach will be relatively light. Supplies of most frozen vegetables appear ample but slightly smaller than a year ago.

With large prospective supplies, consumers again this season will find prices attractive for most processed vegetables. Retail prices may be slightly above a year ago for canned tomatoes, snap beans, and sauerkraut. But relatively low prices are likely for other items. Overall retail prices for frozen vegetables are expected to average close to last season's bargain levels.

DRY EDIBLE BEANS

Increased Supplies for 1963-64

Total supplies of dry edible beans for 1963-64 are expected to be slightly to moderately larger than in the 1962-63 season. Production is expected to be materially larger than last year, but this increase is largely offset by substantially lower stocks on hand at the beginning of the season. A moderate crop in 1962, together with an export tonnage almost double that of the 1961-62 season, contributed to the lower level of stocks on hand.

A production increase of 10 percent over 1962 is indicated. Although 2 percent fewer acres are expected for harvest, a record yield of 1,414 pounds per acre is reported. The expected yield is 11 percent higher than in 1962 and 1 percent higher than the previous record of 1,400 pounds per acre in 1961. Excellent weather conditions, favorable to the maturity of dry edible beans in all major growing areas except New York State and southern California, contributed to the record output per acre.

Supplies of White Beans Up

Production estimates of 1963 dry beans by classes will not be available until December, but indicated production by areas point to substantially larger supplies of white beans than last season. Supplies of colored beans appear about the same to slightly below a year earlier. Production of both classes of beans are up. However, the carryover of colored beans seems to be far enough below last year's beginning stocks to offset the expected increase in the 1963 crop. Supplies of pea beans may be materially larger than a year ago. Supplies of Great Northern also should be substantially larger. The heavy production in Nebraska, leading supplier of Great Northerns, is well above last year and should more than offset the low carryover of this class. Among colored classes, pinto bean supplies will be relatively unchanged from 1962. Supplies of red kidney beans will probably be materially smaller, with both carryover stocks and production smaller than last year. Yields in New York, the leading producer of this class, were reduced by adverse weather.

Indicated Production
by Areas

Indicated production in the Northeast, at 9.4 million bags, is moderately larger than last season and more than one-third above the 1957-61 average (table 4). Production in Michigan, the main source of pea beans, is estimated

Table 4.--Dry edible beans: Production by areas, United States ^{1/}

Year	⋮	Northeast	⋮	Northwest	⋮	Southwest	⋮	California	⋮	U. S. total
	⋮	1,000	⋮	1,000	⋮	1,000	⋮	1,000	⋮	1,000
	⋮	cwt.	⋮	cwt.	⋮	cwt.	⋮	cwt.	⋮	cwt.
1957-61 av.	⋮	6,943	⋮	5,697	⋮	2,142	⋮	3,639	⋮	18,420
1956	⋮	6,879	⋮	4,742	⋮	1,592	⋮	4,021	⋮	17,234
1957	⋮	4,719	⋮	5,064	⋮	2,291	⋮	3,596	⋮	15,670
1958	⋮	6,564	⋮	6,566	⋮	2,066	⋮	4,091	⋮	19,287
1959	⋮	7,259	⋮	6,203	⋮	1,759	⋮	3,718	⋮	18,939
1960	⋮	7,482	⋮	5,237	⋮	1,952	⋮	3,246	⋮	17,917
1961	⋮	8,689	⋮	5,415	⋮	2,641	⋮	3,542	⋮	20,287
1962 ^{2/}	⋮	8,801	⋮	4,632	⋮	1,959	⋮	3,435	⋮	18,827
1963 ^{3/}	⋮	9,387	⋮	5,344	⋮	2,485	⋮	3,464	⋮	20,680

^{1/} Cleaned basis. ^{2/} Preliminary. ^{3/} Indicated

Data from Statistical Bulletin No. 209 and Crop Production, SRS, USDA.

at 8.3 million bags, 10 percent above 1962 and more than 45 percent above the 5-year average. Output in Michigan accounted for all the increase in the Northeast area, as adverse weather reduced 1963-crop prospects in New York. Output in New York, largely of red kidney beans, probably will be 11 percent below last season.

Production in the Northwest is also expected to show an increase over 1962. The 1963 crop is indicated at 4.3 million bags, 15 percent more than last season, but 6 percent below the 5-year average. Idaho, the leading producer in this area, indicates a reduction of 7 percent; but Nebraska, the leading producer of Great Northerns, expects a sharp increase in its 1963 crop--more than 60 percent higher than in 1962. Other Northwest States, mostly producers of pintos and Great Northerns, indicate a general production increase of 19 percent.

The Southwest reports a production increase of more than 25 percent over 1962. This area typically produces more than one-third of the total crop of pintos. Colorado, which accounts for around 90 percent of production in this area, expects 2.2 million bags--29 percent above the previous season.

Dry bean production in California is expected to be little different from the previous year. A decrease of 14 percent in large limas is expected; this is offset by a moderate increase in baby limas and "other" beans (mostly blackeyes, pinks, and small whites).

Average Support
Price Unchanged

The national average support price for 1963-crop dry edible beans is \$6.32 per hundredweight for U. S. No. 1 beans, cleaned and bagged. This is unchanged from the average supports for the 1961 and 1962 crops. In 1962 the national average support price was unchanged from 1961, but supports were raised 12 cents per hundredweight for all classes except pintos, medium white, and pea beans, because of production shifts toward classes that had a lower support level. The 1963 support prices for each class of beans also are unchanged from the 1962 support level. As under past programs, beans will be supported through loans and purchase agreements, which will be available from harvest time through January 31, 1964. Loans will mature on April 30, 1964.

Demand and Price Prospects
for 1963-crop Beans

Domestic use of dry beans for food in the 1963-64 season may be slightly below a year earlier, but larger exports are expected. Below normal dry bean production for the 1963 season in the major European countries is again reported, because of adverse weather. Trade reports indicate good movement of export beans through the Great Lakes ports. Thus, foreign sales are expected to be considerably larger than last season. It is too early to assess the probable level of foreign shipments under P. L. 480 programs, since the level will depend partly on the quantity of beans delivered to CCC under the price-support program.

Prices so far this season have been running somewhat above 1962 levels. The mid-September price for dry edible beans was \$6.85 per hundredweight compared with \$6.45 in September 1963. Expected heavy export shipments and continuation of price supports should largely offset any pressure on markets that might have been caused by the 1963 increase in production. Prices for the current season as a whole are likely to average about the same as last season.

DRY FIELD PEAS

Supply Larger
Than Last Year

Supplies of dry field peas in the 1963-64 season will be larger than last season. Beginning stocks were larger than a year earlier, and production is expected to go 1 percent over the high level of last year. Indicated production, at 5.0 million hundredweight, is 39 percent above the 1957-61 average.

Yield for the current crop, at 1,456 pounds per acre, is down slightly from the record level of 1,464 pounds for the 1962 crop, but this was offset by an increase in acreage.

Prices for Season
Depend on Exports

Domestic use of dry peas in the 1963-64 season is expected to be about the same or slightly above the previous season. The price level will depend largely on the export market, which during the last 5 years took more than 45 percent of the dry field peas produced in the United States. Because of the large 1963 crop, supplies for export appear to be at the highest level in several seasons. Foreign demand, however, is still uncertain. Recent reports point to smaller production in France and Germany, but production estimates for Netherlands and Morocco, large suppliers of the European market, are not yet available.

Although total exports last season (September 1962 - August 1963) were at the highest level of recent years, exports the last 4 months of the season were under the same 4 months of 1962; prices during the 4 months also were below year-earlier levels. Unless export demand increases, farm prices will probably continue moderately below a year earlier. Prices of dry field peas during mid-September averaged \$3.99 per hundredweight, 38 cents below a year earlier.

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VEGETABLE CONSUMPTION TRENDS AND PROSPECTS

By Donald S. Kuryloski 1/

Commercially-produced vegetables and melons are holding their own in competition for the consumers' food dollar. For more than a decade the annual per capita rate of vegetable consumption has been remarkably stable at around 230 pounds (fresh weight equivalent)2/. With consumers' incomes expected to continue upward, overall use of vegetables and melons per person probably will remain near current levels over the next few years. With our population increasing, a significant expansion of the vegetable industry is likely in the years ahead.

Our population passed the 190 million mark in September 1963 and is gaining at a rate of almost 2 percent annually. Based on the Bureau of the Census medium-fertility projections, population by 1968 is expected to reach 206 million. This could result in a total vegetable and melon consumption level of 47.4 billion pounds, about 9 percent larger than in 1963.

While overall prospects for the vegetable industry are favorable, probably not all segments of the industry will share equally in the market growth. Since the late 1940's popularity and use of the different forms of vegetables have shifted dramatically. Over the last 12 years, melon consumption remained fairly steady at around 24 pounds per person. But the use of fresh vegetables declined 11 percent, from 115 pounds in 1950 to 102 pounds in 1963. At the same time, the use of processed items expanded more than a third, from 84 pounds (fresh equivalent) in 1950 to 105 pounds in 1963. Of this increase, frozen items accounted for a little over half and canned items for just under half.

Fresh vegetables still account for about half of the total annual consumption of vegetables. Some salad items -- lettuce, celery and cucumbers -- are used primarily in fresh form and have maintained their position over the years. But for most vegetables used in both fresh and processed forms, the fresh has lost considerable ground. Today each person eats, on the average, nearly 18 pounds of frozen vegetables, fresh equivalent, compared to less than 8 pounds in 1950. Canned vegetable use increased 13 percent during this period-- from about 77 pounds (fresh equivalent) in 1950 to 87 pounds.

Total vegetable and melon consumption will increase 3.8 billion pounds during the next 5 years, assuming current per capita rates are maintained. The recent trends among the different forms, fresh and processed, suggest that a relatively larger increase will occur in the use of canned and frozen vegetables. Canned vegetable consumption is expected to maintain the steady

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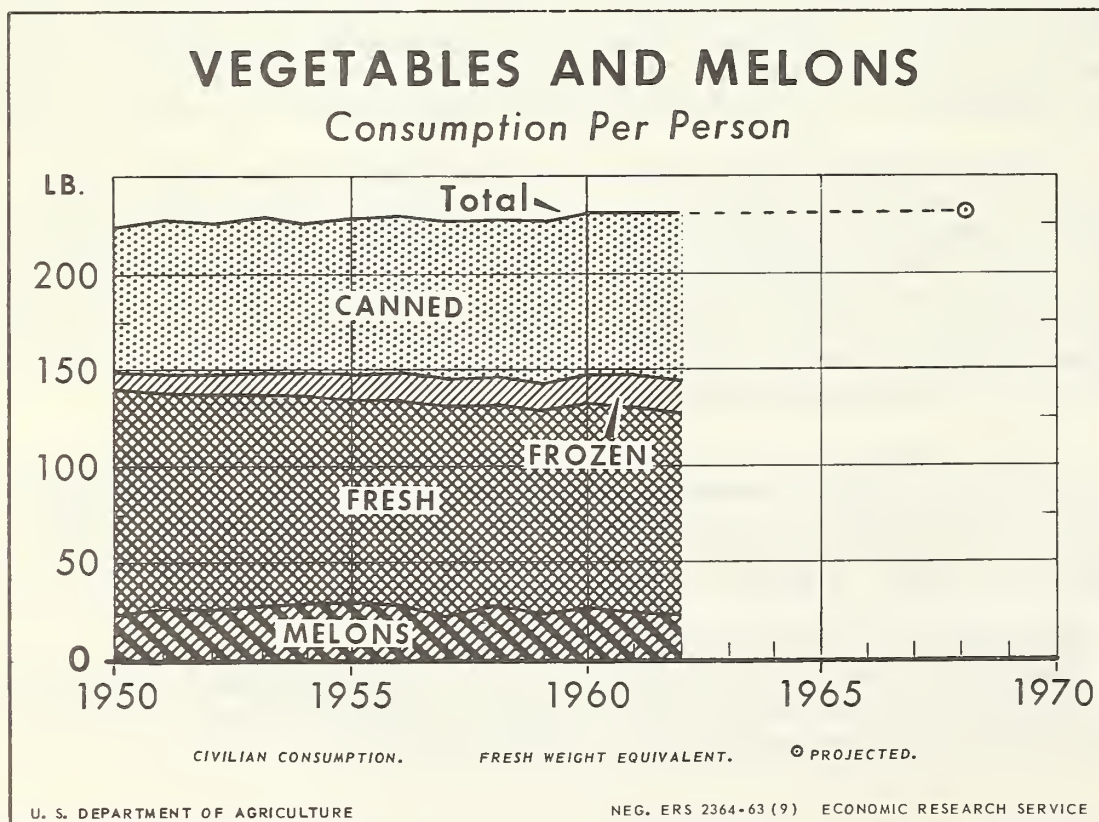
2/ Consumption data in this article are on a fresh equivalent basis so as to permit comparability between forms. Data on a product weight basis for the canned and frozen forms are shown in tables 9 and 10.

growth pattern of the last 10 to 12 years. While frozen use will continue to gain, its overall rate of growth is likely to be somewhat lower than that of the last decade since the frozen form has now largely replaced the fresh for several major items.

Total fresh vegetable consumption probably would be 7 to 8 percent above current levels. But as in the past, prospects appear brighter for the salad items. Total use of many other fresh items may be nearly the same or only moderately larger than in 1963.

Thus, a significantly larger tonnage of vegetables for fresh use and processing will be needed to satisfy the projected market 5 years from now. However, vegetable producers have demonstrated an amazing ability to increase output per acre -- since 1950, yields have increased about a third for fresh vegetables and melons, and nearly 50 percent for processing vegetables. With steadily improving technology, sufficient vegetable supplies probably can be provided from acreages near the size of those of the early 1960's.

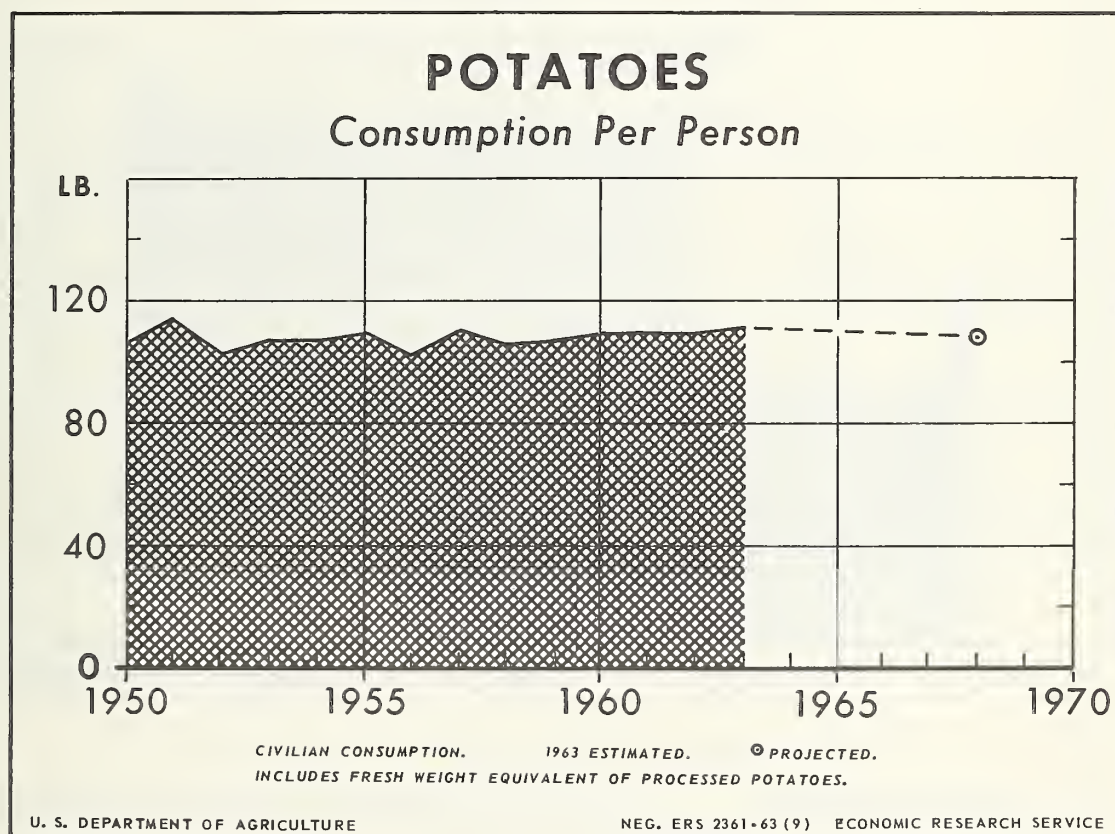
Potato use per person dropped nearly 50 percent from 1910 to 1950 as consumers' buying habits shifted from high calorie foods to low calorie, high protein foods. However, the downtrend in potato consumption has been halted. Recently, annual per capita use has varied from year to year, but has held within a range of 105 to 112 pounds.



A rapid expansion in the use of processed potatoes is credited with halting the downward trend. More than 54 million hundredweight of 1962-crop potatoes -- one-fourth of the total used for food -- were processed. Potato chips and shoestrings were the most important items, accounting for 44 percent of the processed volume. Frozen french fries and other frozen products took 18.4 million hundredweight and 9 million hundredweight were used for dehydration. Another 2.7 million hundredweight were canned or used in hash, soups, stews or other mixtures.

Potatoes may be under pressure during the years ahead as incomes rise and consumer preferences continue to shift to high protein foods. Through 1968, however, per capita potato consumption is expected to approximate that of recent years, and total use of potatoes for food is likely to expand with growth in population. Further substantial growth in the processing industry is expected, with processed items likely to account for an increasing share of the total potato food market.

Consumption of sweetpotatoes in the mid-1930's was 23 pounds per person. In ensuing years the sweetpotato industry had to contend with one of the sharpest drops in consumption ever registered for a food commodity. By 1951, annual use per person was down to 8.5 pounds -- only one-third of that in 1934.

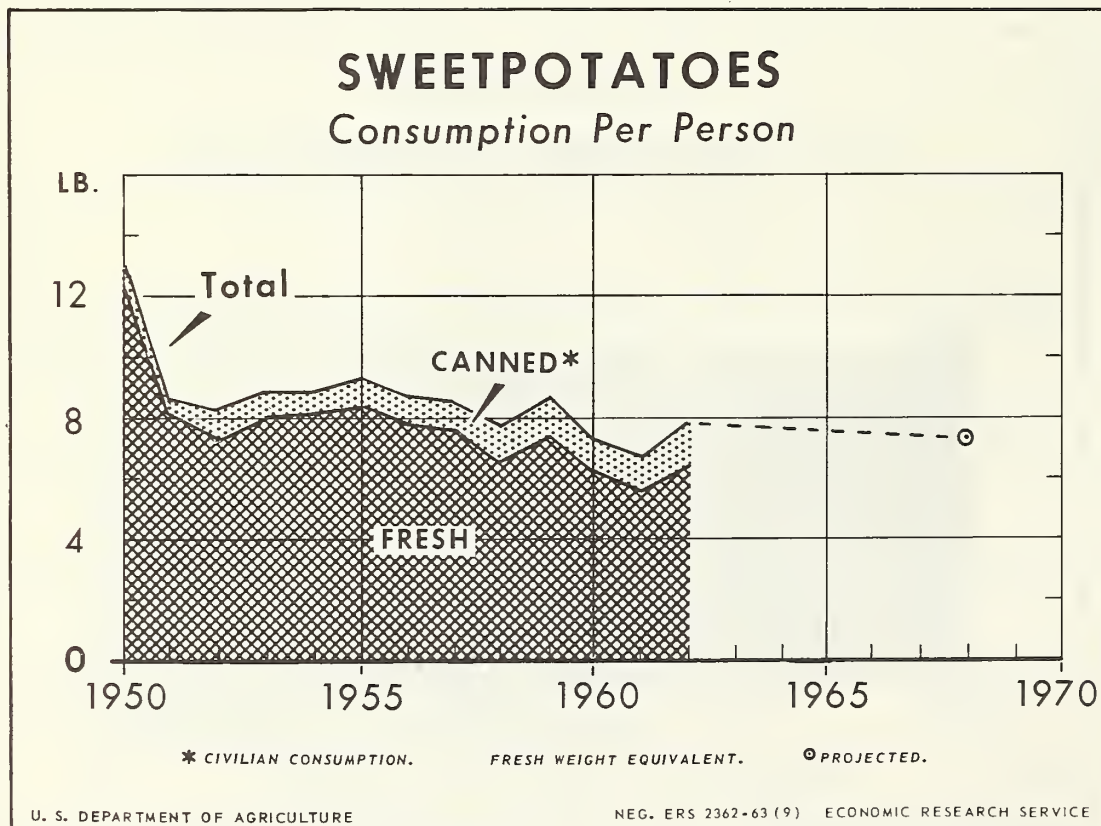


A reduction in the use of sweetpotatoes in farm households was responsible for a major share of the drastic decline. But increasing urbanization, higher incomes and a general shift away from high-calorie foods also contributed to waning consumer interest in sweetpotatoes.

More recently, sweetpotato use per person continued to decline, but at a much slower pace. On the average, each person ate a little more than 7 pounds of sweetpotatoes in 1963 compared with 8.5 in 1951. A rapid gain in popularity of canned sweetpotatoes introduced a stabilizing element. Use of the canned form nearly doubled in the last 12 years and in 1963 accounted for about a fifth of the total quantity consumed.

The increasing use of canned sweetpotatoes, together with a sales potential for the frozen product and the newly developed sweetpotato flake, opens prospects for a halt in the declining consumption trend. Total sweetpotato consumption in 1968 may be moderately above 1963 levels.

Per capita consumption of dry edible beans trended up into the early 1940's, was reversed partly because of heavy exports associated with World War II, and by the late 1940's had declined to less than 7 pounds. Subsequently,



there was a slight increase. Since 1953 per capita use has been relatively stable at around 7.5 to 8.0 pounds. In recent years, Government donations through the needy persons and school lunch programs and to other eligible outlets has had an important bearing on maintaining the overall consumption rate. Donations through these food distribution programs have amounted to around a tenth of total beans used for food.

Consumption of dry peas per person was stable at around 0.6 pound during the 1950's. However, consumption in the last few years has been at a much lower level. The bulk of domestic food consumption is in the form of split pea soup.

Dry beans and peas share with other high-calorie foods the problem of declining consumer popularity. Thus, a slight decrease is expected in per capita use of dry beans and peas during the next few years. But with population increasing, there likely will be a gain in total domestic consumption.

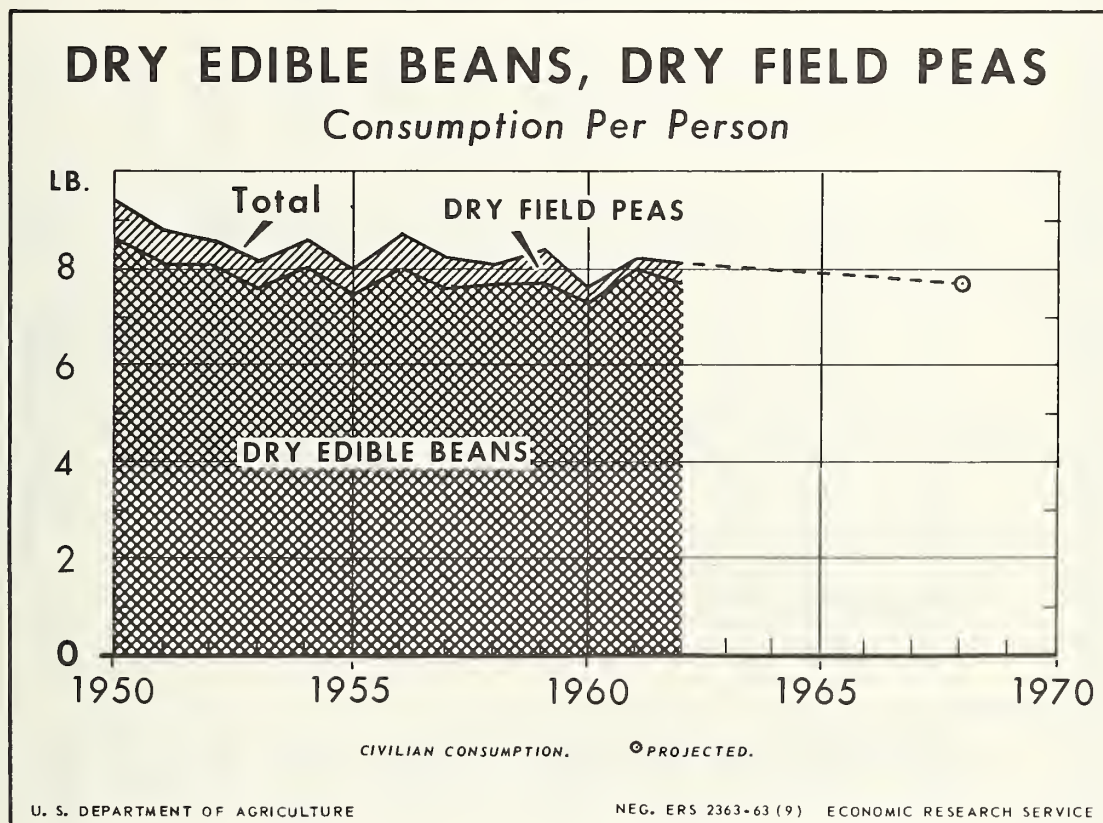


Table 5.--Average retail price of specified fresh and canned items, by months, 1960 to date

Item and year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
FRESH												
Potatoes (10 pounds)												
1960	65.6	68.6	69.3	80.0	83.3	81.0	77.5	70.6	66.2	64.4	66.8	67.9
1961	66.1	65.5	65.0	65.7	66.8	66.0	69.9	62.6	59.4	56.6	55.4	56.0
1962	55.8	56.3	57.7	60.2	64.8	72.2	78.0	68.5	62.3	61.5	60.7	60.7
1963	62.0	62.1	62.6	63.0	64.4	67.6	70.4	72.0				
Sweetpotatoes (Pound)												
1960	12.6	12.8	12.8	12.8	13.5	14.6	---	17.3	14.3	12.8	13.1	13.7
1961	14.5	15.2	15.9	16.2	17.1	18.8	---	19.8	16.7	14.3	14.1	14.9
1962	15.2	15.4	16.0	16.7	17.2	18.1	18.4	17.3	14.8	13.7	13.0	13.2
1963	13.2	13.0	13.0	13.4	13.6	13.9	15.1	16.1				
Onions (Pound)												
1960	8.9	8.4	8.1	9.1	10.1	10.0	10.2	10.1	9.3	8.6	8.6	8.5
1961	8.6	9.8	9.7	9.8	10.2	10.9	12.3	12.0	10.5	9.9	9.9	10.3
1962	10.9	14.9	15.1	14.9	13.6	13.0	12.6	11.7	10.3	10.0	9.7	9.8
1963	9.8	10.3	10.2	10.8	11.6	12.8	13.2	13.5				
Cabbage (Pound)												
1960	11.4	10.8	9.9	9.8	12.3	10.9	9.0	8.4	7.9	7.8	7.9	8.4
1961	9.1	9.4	9.1	9.2	9.0	9.6	10.1	8.6	8.1	7.9	7.7	8.5
1962	9.2	11.4	13.1	18.3	13.0	12.6	9.0	8.4	8.4	8.3	8.2	8.9
1963	12.4	14.2	13.1	10.9	11.5	10.4	9.8	9.4				
Celery (Pound)												
1960	15.3	14.8	14.3	12.6	13.5	14.1	14.8	13.4	14.0	13.4	13.3	12.8
1961	13.2	13.5	12.8	12.6	13.3	13.5	14.1	13.2	12.7	13.4	13.6	14.3
1962	15.2	15.3	16.2	18.2	17.0	17.0	18.6	15.7	12.9	12.8	13.6	13.2
1963	14.7	15.0	14.7	13.8	14.3	13.7	15.1	13.4				
Lettuce (Head)												
1960	19.0	20.1	17.7	17.1	17.1	14.3	18.2	16.3	17.3	16.5	18.9	15.4
1961	18.1	16.3	14.6	15.2	15.9	17.3	17.5	16.3	15.9	16.9	17.4	17.8
1962	15.7	18.8	20.3	19.1	24.2	19.6	16.5	16.5	19.7	18.1	21.4	16.4
1963	18.4	22.3	17.4	28.0	22.9	23.7	29.2	21.8				
CANNED												
Corn (No. 303 can)												
1960	19.0	18.8	18.7	18.9	19.0	19.0	19.2	19.2	19.4	19.5	19.7	20.0
1961	20.1	20.3	20.5	20.6	20.7	20.8	20.9	21.0	21.1	20.7	20.4	20.3
1962	20.2	20.1	20.1	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	19.9	19.8	19.7	19.6
1963	19.5	19.5	19.2	19.1	19.3	19.3	19.3	19.3				
Peas (No. 303 can)												
1960	19.9	20.0	20.0	20.1	20.3	20.5	20.8	21.0	21.2	21.4	21.5	21.6
1961	21.7	21.8	21.8	22.0	22.0	22.1	22.0	22.1	22.1	22.2	22.1	22.3
1962	22.3	22.4	22.3	22.4	22.4	22.5	22.6	22.6	22.5	22.5	22.4	22.6
1963	22.6	22.6	22.6	22.6	22.5	22.5	22.5	22.5				
Tomatoes (No. 303 can)												
1960	15.1	15.4	15.8	15.9	16.1	16.2	16.3	16.1	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.1
1961	16.1	16.3	16.2	16.1	16.1	16.1	16.0	16.0	15.8	15.9	15.8	15.9
1962	15.8	15.9	15.8	15.8	15.8	15.7	15.6	15.6	15.5	15.6	15.4	15.4
1963	15.3	15.3	15.3	15.4	15.4	15.4	15.5	15.6				
Catsup (14-oz. bottle)												
1960	22.3	22.3	22.3	22.5	22.6	22.6	22.7	22.6	22.7	22.7	22.7	22.7
1961	22.8	22.8	22.8	22.9	22.9	22.8	23.0	22.9	22.9	22.8	22.9	23.0
1962	23.0	22.9	23.1	23.1	23.1	23.2	23.2	23.1	23.1	23.0	22.9	22.6
1963	22.5	22.3	22.2	22.2	22.2	22.1	22.1	22.2				

Retail prices, Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor.

Table 6 .--Commercially produced vegetables: Civilian per capita consumption, 1937-62

Year	Fresh equivalent				As percentage of annual total			
	Total fresh and processed		Processed 2/		Fresh		Processed	
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Percent	Pounds	Percent
1937	164.3	111.0	53.3	52.3	1.0	67.6	32.4	31.8
1938	170.1	114.5	55.6	54.6	1.0	67.3	32.7	32.1
1939	174.6	116.6	58.0	56.8	1.2	66.8	33.2	32.5
1940	179.9	116.9	63.0	61.6	1.4	65.0	35.0	34.2
1941	180.8	113.8	67.0	65.4	1.6	62.9	37.1	36.2
1942	193.4	119.0	74.4	71.8	2.6	61.5	38.5	37.2
1943	186.9	116.7	70.2	68.5	1.7	62.4	37.6	36.7
1944	195.6	123.9	71.7	67.9	3.8	63.3	36.7	34.8
1945	222.1	134.3	87.8	83.4	4.4	60.5	39.5	37.5
1946	223.8	129.9	93.9	89.2	4.7	58.0	42.0	39.9
1947	206.0	122.4	83.6	77.5	6.1	59.4	40.6	37.6
1948	199.5	123.0	76.5	69.5	7.0	61.7	38.3	34.8
1949	193.6	116.2	77.4	70.6	6.8	60.0	40.0	36.5
1950	199.2	115.2	84.0	76.6	7.4	57.8	42.2	38.5
1951	200.8	111.9	88.9	79.6	9.3	55.7	44.3	39.7
1952	199.7	111.6	88.1	76.8	11.3	55.9	44.1	38.4
1953	200.2	109.1	91.1	79.4	11.7	54.5	45.5	39.7
1954	196.2	107.2	89.0	76.8	12.2	54.6	45.4	39.2
1955	198.7	105.1	93.6	80.5	13.1	52.9	47.1	40.5
1956	202.4	107.1	95.3	81.5	13.8	52.9	47.1	40.3
1957	202.0	106.4	95.6	81.4	14.2	52.7	47.3	40.3
1958	201.5	103.7	97.8	82.7	15.1	51.5	48.5	41.0
1959	200.8	102.9	97.9	82.6	15.3	51.2	48.8	41.2
1960	205.8	106.0	99.8	83.9	15.9	51.5	48.5	40.8
1961	205.3	105.1	100.2	84.2	16.0	51.2	48.8	41.0
1962 3/	206.7	102.9	103.8	86.0	17.8	49.8	50.2	41.6

1/ Excluding melons.

2/ Data include pickles and sauerkraut in bulk; exclude canned and frozen potatoes, canned sweetpotatoes, canned baby foods and canned soups.

3/ Preliminary.

Table 7 --Civilian per capita consumption of selected commercially produced fresh and processed vegetables ^{1/}, United States, calendar years 1937-62

Commodity	Fresh equivalent basis																											
	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962		
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.		
Asparagus																												
Fresh	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6		
Canned	.70	.61	.77	.82	.82	.92	.83	.85	.48	1.31	.77	.94	.86	.88	.94	.88	1.03	.99	.88	1.00	1.02	1.03	1.02	.93	1.00	1.05		
Frozen	.06	.11	.06	.10	.11	.08	.12	.21	.28	.25	.23	.29	.25	.25	.26	.30	.32	.33	.31	.33	.32	.30	.38	.42	.31	.35		
Beans, lima 2/																												
Fresh	.7	.8	.9	.8	.8	.7	.6	.6	.6	.7	.6	.6	.6	.5	.5	.4	.4	.4	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.4	.3	.3		
Canned	.48	.48	.55	.72	.78	.80	.60	.33	.47	.49	.48	.53	.52	.83	.70	.66	.66	.70	.72	.74	.71	.64	.62	.61	.60	.59		
Frozen	.24	.20	.25	.30	.24	.54	.32	.38	.37	.60	.83	.84	1.09	1.14	1.22	1.59	1.62	1.47	1.59	1.66	1.61	1.55	1.62	1.51	1.51	1.57		
Beans, snap																												
Fresh	4.0	4.8	5.0	5.0	4.6	4.9	5.3	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.0	4.1	4.1	3.9	3.8	3.4	3.5	3.3	3.3	2.8	2.9	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.4		
Canned	1.29	1.50	1.55	1.70	1.68	1.93	1.94	2.12	2.44	2.39	2.01	2.09	2.16	2.49	2.36	2.51	2.58	2.67	2.93	3.02	2.87	3.09	3.08	3.11	3.16	3.34		
Frozen	.06	.06	.05	.05	.09	.13	.07	.20	.25	.25	.33	.37	.36	.45	.57	.67	.72	.81	.84	.91	.92	.99	1.01	.96	.92	1.03		
Broccoli																												
Fresh	.7	.7	.8	.6	.7	.6	.7	1.0	.9	1.0	1.0	.9	.9	1.0	.7	.8	.7	.6	.5	.5	.5	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3		
Frozen	.02	.02	.02	.01	.04	.05	.04	.04	.12	.17	.16	.23	.29	.29	.41	.58	.58	.63	.72	.72	.67	.74	.79	.84	.79	.83		
Cabbage																												
Fresh	17.8	19.8	16.4	18.5	16.2	18.9	17.0	19.8	20.5	17.7	17.0	16.6	14.7	14.3	13.3	12.8	12.7	12.5	11.1	11.8	10.9	10.8	10.2	10.5	9.9	9.9		
Canned 3/	1.83	2.43	2.62	2.68	2.95	2.77	2.39	.85	1.36	3.01	3.14	1.48	2.56	2.43	2.98	2.55	2.50	2.53	2.45	2.58	2.11	2.32	2.13	2.21	2.24	2.23		
Corn 4/																												
Fresh	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.6	6.2	6.8	6.3	6.7	7.9	7.7	7.7	8.7	7.6	7.7	7.6	7.8	7.8	8.5	8.2	7.9	7.7	8.4	8.5	8.1	7.9	8.0		
Canned	9.85	10.21	10.85	11.31	12.05	14.09	13.57	12.71	14.13	15.83	14.80	12.60	12.36	13.20	12.37	12.27	13.12	13.22	13.48	13.49	13.61	13.61	12.84	13.46	12.60	13.98		
Frozen	.13	.09	.16	.20	.17	.28	.10	.46	.54	.63	1.03	.97	.94	.88	1.28	1.63	1.86	1.79	2.13	2.76	2.48	2.88	2.83	2.67	2.92	3.56		
Cucumbers																												
Fresh	2.1	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.2	1.7	1.8	2.4	2.9	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.9	2.8	3.1	2.8	2.6	2.9	3.1	2.9		
Canned 5/	2.01	2.24	2.21	2.11	2.47	2.79	2.45	2.19	2.26	2.86	3.19	3.35	3.26	3.25	3.04	3.56	3.80	3.82	3.78	3.70	3.88	4.02	3.94	3.87	4.09	4.36		
Peas, green 2/																												
Fresh	2.3	2.1	2.3	2.1	2.1	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.1	.9	.8	.7	.5	.5	.4	.4	.4	.3	.3	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2		
Canned	7.76	8.18	8.39	9.26	10.38	10.73	9.86	8.89	12.06	12.82	9.84	9.78	8.96	9.16	9.00	8.63	8.33	8.26	8.07	8.17	8.05	7.92	8.25	7.44	7.47	6.99		
Frozen	.41	.42	.62	.58	.89	1.16	.75	1.59	1.76	1.69	2.29	2.55	2.10	2.43	2.85	3.25	3.52	3.92	3.78	4.21	4.45	4.62	4.52	4.94	4.62	5.18		
Spinach																												
Fresh	2.6	2.5	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.0	1.9	1.7	2.0	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	.8	.8		
Canned	.88	.81	.81	.98	.81	1.14	.76	1.25	.99	1.45	1.01	.91	1.00	.84	1.08	.93	.92	.68	.83	.94	.83	.89	.91	.85	.78	.89		
Frozen	.03	.04	.02	.07	.02	.23	.20	.32	.48	.36	.40	.56	.52	.68	.91	.90	.94	.94	1.04	1.01	.97	1.01	1.13	1.01	1.04	1.02		
Tomatoes																												
Fresh	12.8	13.8	14.1	13.3	13.1	14.0	14.1	14.4	16.1	15.4	13.9	13.9	13.5	12.9	13.3	13.1	12.8	12.9	13.4	12.3	12.6	11.9	12.9	12.6	12.7	12.5		
Canned 6/	25.35	26.09	26.35	28.71	30.42	33.12	31.95	34.42	43.98	43.43	37.07	32.59	34.06	37.62	40.98	38.65	40.24	38.16	41.26	42.15	42.56	43.54	44.25	45.60	46.80	47.09		

^{1/} Data for processed vegetables exclude quantities consumed in commercially produced soups, and baby foods and in canned vegetable mixtures such as peas and carrots, and succotash. ^{2/} "In-pod" basis. ^{3/} Sauerkraut, canned and bulk. ^{4/} "On-cob" basis. ^{5/} Pickles, canned and bulk. ^{6/} Including canned whole tomatoes and tomato products other than soup.

Data for the processed vegetables were converted to a fresh equivalent basis using factors presented in Conversion Factors and Weights and Measures for Agricultural Commodities and Their Products (May 1952 edition), with the following exception: Frozen broccoli, 1.33 beginning 1948.

Table 8.--Fresh vegetables and melons, commercial: Per capita consumption, farm weight, 1919-62 1/

Year	Vegetables															
	Leafy, green and yellow															
	Tomatoes:	Arti-:	Aspar-:	Lima:	Broccoli:	Brussels:	Cabbage:	Carrots:	Kale:	Lettuce:	Green:	Peas:	Spinach:	Minor:	Total	
	chokes:	chokes:	agus:	beans:	beans:	sprouts:	beans:	beans:	beans:	beans:	beans:	beans:	beans:	beans:	beans:	
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
1919	10.8	0.1	0.5	0.2	4/	0.1	27.3	2.2	0.1	5.2	0.3	1.2	0.9	4.0	35.1	
1920	11.1	.1	.6	.2	4/	.1	27.3	2.4	.1	7.4	.4	1.3	1.0	5.1	49.0	
1921	9.9	.1	.5	.2	4/	.1	18.5	2.5	.1	7.0	.6	1.3	1.3	4.7	40.0	
1922	11.6	.2	.5	.2	4/	.1	23.0	2.8	.1	8.0	.7	1.3	1.5	5.2	46.7	
1923	11.9	.4	.7	.2	4/	.1	19.5	3.0	.2	8.4	.9	1.4	1.7	4.8	44.4	
1924	12.6	.4	.8	.3	4/	.1	24.0	3.1	.1	9.6	1.1	1.3	2.0	5.4	51.6	
1925	10.6	.5	1.0	.2	4/	.1	22.0	3.0	.1	10.1	1.2	1.3	2.1	5.2	50.2	
1926	12.3	.4	1.0	.3	4/	.1	22.2	3.4	.2	10.7	1.4	1.3	2.2	5.3	52.0	
1927	12.0	.3	1.1	.2	4/	.1	23.1	4.1	.2	11.6	2.0	1.3	2.3	5.5	55.6	
1928	13.5	.3	1.1	.2	4/	.1	19.8	4.0	.2	12.4	2.2	1.3	2.3	4.8	52.5	
1929	12.9	.3	1.2	.4	0.1	.1	21.0	5.9	.2	13.2	2.3	1.3	2.4	4.9	57.7	
1930	12.4	.3	1.3	.5	.3	.1	18.4	6.1	.2	12.8	2.6	1.5	2.4	5.5	56.2	
1931	12.5	.2	1.4	.6	.3	.1	19.4	5.4	.1	12.3	2.3	1.6	2.8	5.9	57.1	
1932	13.5	.3	1.4	.7	.4	.2	19.2	5.3	.2	11.2	2.5	1.4	2.6	5.6	55.4	
1933	14.0	.3	1.4	.8	.5	.2	17.1	5.3	.2	11.0	2.7	1.7	2.3	4.7	52.7	
1934	12.6	.2	1.3	.8	.6	.2	22.6	6.0	.1	11.9	2.3	1.4	2.3	5.8	60.6	
1935	13.3	.3	1.4	.9	.6	.2	19.6	5.9	.1	11.9	2.5	1.5	2.3	6.2	57.8	
1936	14.1	.3	1.4	.9	.7	.2	17.9	6.2	.2	12.5	2.5	1.7	2.7	5.5	56.9	
1937	13.8	.3	1.1	.8	.7	.2	17.8	6.4	.2	12.6	2.3	1.8	2.6	5.7	56.4	
1938	14.1	.3	1.1	.8	.7	.2	19.8	7.0	.2	11.5	2.1	1.9	2.5	6.2	59.1	
1939	13.3	.2	1.3	.9	.6	.3	16.4	7.4	.3	13.2	2.3	2.1	2.9	5.3	58.7	
1940	13.1	.2	1.5	.8	.7	.2	18.5	7.7	.2	13.7	2.1	1.9	2.7	5.4	60.1	
1941	14.1	.2	1.3	.7	.6	.2	16.2	7.6	.3	13.6	1.7	1.8	2.6	5.1	57.4	
1942	14.4	.2	1.2	.6	.7	.2	18.9	8.0	.2	13.6	1.6	1.8	2.5	5.9	60.6	
1943	16.1	.2	1.1	.6	.9	.2	17.0	11.1	.3	14.5	1.7	1.4	2.2	5.8	62.1	
1944	15.4	.2	1.1	.6	.9	.2	20.5	11.7	.3	17.4	1.6	2.1	2.3	6.1	65.4	
1945	13.9	.2	1.1	.6	1.0	.2	17.7	9.6	.3	19.3	1.4	2.2	2.0	4.7	65.1	
1946	13.9	.2	.9	.6	.9	.2	17.0	8.7	.2	19.4	.9	1.9	1.9	6.5	63.9	
1947	13.9	.2	.9	.6	.9	.2	16.6	9.3	.2	18.7	.9	2.2	1.7	6.7	63.2	
1948	13.5	.2	.9	.5	1.0	.1	14.7	8.5	.3	17.8	.8	2.3	2.0	5.6	58.8	
1949	12.9	.2	.8	.5	.7	.2	14.3	8.0	.3	18.6	.7	2.3	1.7	5.3	58.6	
1950	13.3	.2	.8	.4	.7	.2	13.3	7.9	.3	18.6	.5	2.1	1.6	4.4	55.0	
1951	13.1	.2	.8	.4	.8	.1	12.8	7.8	.3	19.8	.4	2.1	1.5	3.9	54.5	
1952	12.8	.2	.8	.4	.7	.1	12.7	7.7	.3	19.6	.4	2.0	1.4	4.4	54.3	
1953	12.9	.2	.7	.3	.6	.1	12.5	7.7	.2	19.6	.4	2.1	1.1	5.1	54.0	
1954	13.4	.2	.7	.3	.5	.1	11.1	7.5	.2	20.5	.4	2.2	1.0	3.6	51.6	
1955	12.3	.2	.8	.3	.5	.1	11.8	7.8	.2	21.6	.3	2.1	1.1	5.0	54.6	
1956	12.6	.2	.8	.3	.5	.1	10.9	7.4	.2	20.8	.3	2.1	1.0	5.5	53.2	
1957	11.9	.2	.8	.3	.4	.1	10.8	7.3	.2	20.1	.3	2.1	1.1	5.4	51.7	
1958	12.9	.2	.7	.3	.4	.1	10.2	7.0	.2	19.9	.2	2.3	1.0	5.1	50.1	
1959	12.6	.2	.7	.4	.4	.1	10.5	7.1	.2	20.1	.2	2.4	1.0	6.2	52.1	
1960	12.7	.3	.6	.3	.4	.1	9.9	6.8	.2	20.4	.2	2.6	.8	6.8	51.9	
1961	12.5	.2	.6	.3	.3	.1	9.9	6.9	.1	20.3	.2	2.5	.8	6.4	51.0	
1962	6/				.3	.1										

Continued -

Table 9.--Canned vegetables: Per capita consumption, 1909-62 1/2

Year	Leafy, green, and yellow vegetables 2/					Tomato products 2/					Other vegetables 2/					Sweet- potatoes	Other 4/	Total	
	Asparagus	Lima beans	Snap beans	Carrots	Peas	Pumpkin and squash	Spinach	Whole tomatoes	Catup and chili sauce	Paste and sauce	Pulp and puree	Tomato and other vegetable juices 3/	Beets	Corn	Pickles				Sauerkraut
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.		
1909	---	---	---	---	1.8	---	---	6.0	---	---	---	---	---	2.1	---	---	---	5.4	15.3
1910	---	---	---	---	1.5	---	---	5.4	---	---	---	---	---	2.5	---	---	---	5.1	14.5
1911	---	---	---	---	1.4	---	---	4.9	---	---	---	---	---	3.8	---	---	---	5.5	15.6
1912	---	---	---	---	1.9	---	---	5.9	---	---	---	---	---	4.3	---	---	---	6.6	18.7
1913	---	---	---	---	2.5	---	---	7.1	---	---	---	---	---	3.3	---	---	---	6.9	19.8
1914	---	---	---	---	2.7	---	---	7.2	---	---	---	---	---	2.5	---	---	---	6.8	19.2
1915	---	---	---	---	2.7	---	---	6.0	---	---	---	---	---	3.0	---	---	---	6.3	18.0
1916	---	---	---	---	2.4	---	---	5.0	---	---	---	---	---	2.8	---	---	---	5.9	16.1
1917	---	---	---	---	2.4	---	---	6.6	---	---	---	---	---	2.8	---	---	---	7.1	18.9
1918	---	---	---	---	3.0	---	---	7.2	---	---	---	---	---	3.2	---	---	---	8.9	22.3
1919	---	---	0.9	---	2.8	---	---	6.4	---	---	---	---	---	3.6	1.6	1.4	4.6	21.3	
1920	0.4	---	0.8	---	3.0	0.2	---	5.0	---	---	---	---	0.3	4.0	1.2	0.8	2.1	18.5	
1921	3	---	5	---	2.8	0.2	0.4	4.4	---	---	---	---	0.2	3.8	1.2	0.9	2.0	16.9	
1922	3	0.1	6	---	2.9	0.2	0.3	4.5	---	---	---	---	0.2	3.2	1.8	1.2	1.2	17.1	
1923	4	1	7	---	3.6	0.3	0.8	5.8	---	---	---	---	0.2	3.4	1.2	2.2	2.5	21.5	
1924	4	1.1	9	---	4.3	0.4	0.5	6.1	---	0.2	0.6	---	3	3.4	1.3	2.1	2.1	23.0	
1925	4	2	13	---	4.6	0.4	0.6	7.0	---	4	7	---	5	3.8	1.5	1.5	2.5	25.7	
1926	4	2	13	---	4.3	0.4	0.5	6.8	---	4	7	---	4	4.4	2.5	1.3	2.2	25.9	
1927	4	1	10	---	4.2	0.4	0.7	5.4	2.1	3	6	---	3	3.9	1.2	1.6	---	22.3	
1928	5	1	13	---	4.1	0.5	1.0	5.5	1.7	3	6	---	3	3.7	1.2	2.0	---	23.0	
1929	5	2	17	---	4.4	0.6	1.3	5.9	1.8	3	6	---	3	3.9	1.8	2.0	1.1	25.9	
1930	4	2	20	---	4.6	0.6	0.8	6.2	1.8	3	10	0.2	6	4.2	1.8	2.3	1.8	28.4	
1931	4	3	17	---	4.1	0.4	0.6	5.8	1.7	2	8	0.6	6	3.8	1.6	2.4	1.1	25.3	
1932	4	2	13	0.1	3.2	0.4	0.5	5.2	1.6	4	5	1.1	3	3.4	1.6	1.7	---	22.1	
1933	5	2	11	---	3.2	0.5	0.6	5.4	1.5	4	6	1.1	3	3.1	1.6	1.7	---	22.0	
1934	4	2	13	---	3.6	0.5	0.8	5.4	1.5	4	7	1.1	4	2.9	1.7	1.5	5	23.3	
1935	5	3	14	---	4.0	0.3	0.8	5.7	1.6	5	8	1.6	5	3.5	1.8	2.4	3	26.2	
1936	5	3	15	---	4.3	0.4	0.9	5.8	1.6	5	8	1.8	5	4.1	2.0	1.4	4	27.7	
1937	5	3	18	---	4.6	0.5	1.0	5.6	1.7	5	8	3.0	6	3.9	2.1	1.4	8	29.4	
1938	5	3	20	---	4.9	0.6	0.9	5.9	1.7	7	7	2.8	6	4.0	2.3	1.9	1.1	31.1	
1939	6	2	21	---	5.0	0.6	0.9	5.8	2.1	7	7	2.7	7	4.3	2.2	2.0	1.8	31.8	
1940	6	5	23	---	5.5	0.7	1.1	5.9	2.5	8	6	3.0	8	4.5	2.2	2.1	2	34.4	
1941	6	6	23	---	6.2	0.6	0.9	6.0	2.5	9	8	3.7	9	4.8	2.5	2.3	8	36.9	
1942	7	7	26	---	6.4	0.6	1.2	6.2	2.4	9	8	4.4	9	5.6	2.8	2.1	5	39.7	
1943	6	2	29	---	5.9	0.6	0.8	5.6	1.7	1.5	1.2	4.1	1.1	5.4	2.5	1.8	7	37.0	
1944	6	2	29	---	5.3	0.5	1.4	4.9	2.0	2.0	2.9	2.9	1.0	5.0	2.2	1.7	7	34.4	
1945	4	3	33	---	7.2	0.6	1.1	4.1	2.4	2.7	2.1	5.2	1.4	5.6	2.3	1.0	3	43.2	
1946	1.0	3	33	---	7.6	0.6	1.6	4.0	2.9	3.1	2.1	7.0	1.4	6.3	2.9	2.3	8	46.8	
1947	6	3	27	---	5.9	0.6	1.1	3.9	2.7	2.7	1.6	3.9	1.2	5.8	3.3	2.4	9	40.5	
1948	7	4	28	---	5.8	0.6	1.0	4.4	2.7	2.3	1.6	4.2	1.2	5.0	3.4	1.1	3	37.9	
1949	7	4	29	---	5.3	0.5	1.1	4.7	2.2	2.3	1.5	4.5	1.0	4.9	3.3	2.0	5	39.0	
1950	7	5	32	---	5.4	0.6	0.9	5.1	2.7	2.4	1.6	4.5	1.2	5.2	3.3	1.9	7	42.1	
1951	7	5	34	---	5.1	0.6	1.2	4.9	2.5	3.3	1.8	4.7	1.5	4.9	3.1	2.3	8	42.1	
1952	8	5	35	---	5.1	0.7	1.0	4.1	2.8	2.7	1.9	5.1	1.4	4.8	3.6	2.0	2.0	42.0	
1953	8	5	35	---	4.9	0.6	1.0	4.5	2.7	2.9	1.8	5.5	1.4	5.2	3.9	1.9	2.1	43.3	
1954	8	5	36	---	4.9	0.7	0.9	4.6	2.8	2.7	1.5	5.1	1.4	5.2	3.9	2.0	1.5	43.9	
1955	8	5	4.0	---	4.8	0.7	0.9	4.5	3.0	3.3	1.7	4.8	1.3	5.3	3.9	1.9	1.9	43.4	
1956	8	5	4.1	---	4.8	0.7	1.0	4.6	3.1	3.3	1.7	4.8	1.4	5.3	3.8	2.0	1.6	43.9	
1957	8	5	4.1	---	4.8	0.7	1.0	4.6	3.3	3.2	1.7	4.6	1.4	5.4	3.9	1.6	1.7	43.9	
1958	8	4	4.2	---	4.7	0.6	1.0	4.6	3.2	3.4	1.7	4.7	1.5	5.4	4.0	1.8	1.7	44.7	
1959	8	5	4.2	---	4.9	0.6	1.0	4.6	3.6	3.5	1.7	5.1	1.5	5.1	3.9	1.6	1.5	44.8	
1960	7	4	4.2	---	4.4	0.7	0.9	4.6	3.8	3.8	1.7	4.8	1.4	5.3	3.9	1.7	1.7	44.5	
1961	8	5	4.3	---	4.4	0.6	0.8	4.8	4.1	3.9	1.8	4.6	1.3	5.0	4.4	1.7	1.0	44.7	
1962 5/	8	4	4.6	---	4.1	0.6	0.9	4.6	4.1	3.9	1.8	4.7	1.4	5.5	4.4	1.7	1.3	46.1	

1/ Excludes soups and baby food. In years 1909-42 calendar-year data are derived from pack-year data by combining proportional parts of each pack year involved. Civilian consumption, beginning 1941. 2/ Minor vegetables and, in earlier years, items not shown separately are included in "other." 3/ Based on information available for 1944-46, tomato juice comprises approximately 85 percent of the total, combination vegetable juices 13 percent, and other vegetable juices 2 percent. Combination vegetable juice contains approximately 70 percent or more tomato juice. 4/ Computed as a residual; includes miscellaneous greens, pimientos, potatoes, mixed vegetables, and all items, especially in earlier years, for which no separate data are available. 5/ Preliminary. 6/ Estimated.

Table 10.--Vegetables, frozen: Per capita consumption, 1937-62 1/

Year	Leafy, green, and yellow vegetables										Other vegetables					Potato: Total		
	Aspara- gus	Snap beans	Lima beans	Car- rots	Peas	Peas and carrots	Pumpkin and squash	Broc- coli	Brus- sels sprouts	Spin- ach	Other	Cauli- flower	Corn, cut basis	Succo- tash	Rhu- barb	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
1937	0.03	0.05	0.11	4/	0.15	4/	4/	0.01	4/	0.02	4/	4/	0.03	5/	5/	5/	0.40	
1938	0.05	0.05	0.09	4/	0.15	4/	0.01	0.02	4/	0.02	4/	4/	0.02	5/	5/	5/	0.41	
1939	0.03	0.04	0.11	4/	0.22	0.01	0.01	0.02	4/	0.01	0.01	4/	0.04	5/	5/	5/	0.50	
1940	0.05	0.04	0.13	4/	0.21	4/	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.05	5/	5/	5/	0.57	
1941	0.05	0.07	0.11	0.01	0.32	4/	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01	4/	0.04	5/	5/	5/	0.67	
1942	0.04	0.10	0.24	0.01	0.11	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.13	0.01	0.01	0.07	5/	5/	5/	1.10	
1943	0.06	0.05	0.14	4/	0.27	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.11	4/	4/	0.02	5/	5/	5/	0.74	
1944	0.11	0.16	0.17	0.03	0.56	0.02	0.07	0.03	0.05	0.18	0.06	0.04	0.11	5/	5/	5/	1.63	
1945	0.14	0.20	0.17	0.02	0.62	0.02	0.08	0.08	0.05	0.26	0.04	0.04	0.13	0.01	0.04	5/	1.90	
1946	0.13	0.20	0.27	0.04	0.60	0.04	0.03	0.12	0.07	0.20	0.06	0.07	0.15	0.01	0.05	5/	2.04	
1947	0.11	0.26	0.38	0.07	0.81	0.04	0.06	0.11	0.04	0.22	0.09	0.04	0.25	0.01	0.08	0.01	2.58	
1948	0.14	0.29	0.38	0.05	0.91	0.07	0.05	0.17	0.07	0.31	0.10	0.09	0.23	0.05	0.02	0.05	2.98	
1949	0.13	0.28	0.49	0.10	0.75	0.04	0.03	0.21	0.12	0.29	0.11	0.10	0.22	0.05	0.02	0.07	3.01	
1950	0.12	0.35	0.51	0.08	0.86	0.06	0.06	0.22	0.09	0.38	0.15	0.09	0.21	0.05	0.03	0.12	3.38	
1951	0.13	0.45	0.55	0.09	1.02	0.08	0.06	0.31	0.13	0.50	0.22	0.13	0.31	0.06	0.04	0.23	4.31	
1952	0.15	0.53	0.71	0.11	1.16	0.10	0.06	0.44	0.14	0.50	0.33	0.18	0.39	0.08	0.04	0.36	5.28	
1953	0.16	0.57	0.73	0.13	1.25	0.09	0.07	0.43	0.18	0.51	0.30	0.16	0.45	0.06	0.03	0.31	5.43	
1954	0.17	0.64	0.66	0.17	1.40	0.11	0.09	0.47	0.16	0.51	0.36	0.17	0.43	0.07	0.05	0.44	5.90	
1955	0.16	0.66	0.72	0.21	1.34	0.10	0.09	0.54	0.17	0.57	0.54	0.19	0.51	0.06	0.04	0.74	6.64	
1956	0.17	0.72	0.75	0.15	1.50	0.08	0.10	0.54	0.20	0.56	0.39	0.19	0.66	0.03	0.02	1.20	7.26	
1957	0.16	0.73	0.73	0.27	1.58	0.12	0.13	0.50	0.19	0.53	0.48	0.15	0.59	0.07	0.04	1.22	7.49	
1958	0.15	0.79	0.72	0.24	1.64	0.11	0.09	0.56	0.17	0.55	0.66	0.17	0.70	0.06	0.03	1.44	8.08	
1959	0.19	0.80	0.69	0.31	1.61	0.14	0.10	0.59	0.20	0.62	0.61	0.20	0.68	0.05	0.02	2.07	8.88	
1960	0.21	0.76	0.73	0.35	1.76	0.16	0.09	0.63	0.20	0.55	0.72	0.19	0.64	0.03	0.03	2.74	9.79	
1961	0.15	0.73	0.68	0.33	1.64	0.14	0.12	0.59	0.19	0.57	0.93	0.20	0.70	0.04	0.04	2.94	9.99	
1962 6/	0.17	0.82	0.71	0.40	1.84	0.13	0.08	0.63	0.20	0.56	1.05	0.22	0.85	0.04	0.03	3.88	11.61	

1/ Civilian consumption only, beginning 1941.

2/ Included with leafy, green, and yellow because most items included are considered to be greens.

3/ Computed from unrounded data.

4/ Less than 0.005 pound.

5/ Included with "other".

6/ Preliminary.

Table 11.--Potatoes, sweetpotatoes, dry edible beans, and dry field peas: Per capita consumption, primary distribution weight, 1909-62 ^{1/}

Year	Potatoes <u>2/</u>		Sweetpotatoes <u>3/</u>		Dry edible beans <u>4/</u>		Dry field peas <u>5/</u>		Year		Potatoes <u>2/</u>		Sweetpotatoes <u>3/</u>		Dry edible beans <u>4/</u>		Dry field peas <u>5/</u>	
	Pounds		Pounds		Pounds		Pounds				Pounds		Pounds		Pounds		Pounds	
1909	187		26.2		6.8		6/				130		19.8		9.0		.6	
1910	198		26.2		6.5		6/				126		21.5		7.8		.6	
1911	157		24.0		6.3		6/				129		21.3		9.6		.6	
1912	179		24.0		6.8		6/				122		19.7		9.3		.7	
1913	189		23.6		6.1		6/				123		16.2		8.4		.7	
1914	157		22.1		6.4		6/				128		18.4		8.8		.5	
1915	185		25.3		5.8		6/				127		20.4		11.1		.6	
1916	143		24.5		5.1		6/				125		21.4		8.9		.8	
1917	146		27.9		7.5		6/				136		19.7		8.1		.8	
1918	174		26.7		7.4		6/				122		18.3		7.8		.7	
1919	152		29.3		5.4		6/				123		17.2		8.7		.5	
1920	140		29.1		5.7		6/				125		14.5		6.5		.8	
1921	156		27.2		4.8		6/				105		11.5		6.8		.4	
1922	143		28.9		5.1		6/				110		11.7		6.9		.8	
1923	174		24.8		5.9		6/				106		12.1		8.6		.7	
1924	154		17.6		7.8		6/				113		8.1		8.1		.5	
1925	157		17.7		7.3		6/				101		7.3		8.1		.6	
1926	128		21.1		7.6		6/				106		8.0		7.6		.6	
1927	141		25.0		8.7		6/				106		8.1		8.0		.5	
1928	147		20.7		8.6		0.5				107		8.4		7.5		.7	
1929	159		22.4		7.8		.4				99		7.8		8.0		.6	
1930	132		18.3		9.5		.5				106		7.6		7.6		.4	
1931	136		20.6		8.8		.7				101		6.5		7.7		.7	
1932	134		27.7		7.4		.6				101		7.4		7.7		.3	
1933	132		24.0		7.1		.9				102		6.3		7.3		.2	
1934	135		24.4		9.1		.8				102		5.6		8.0		.4	
1935	142		25.6		8.4		.5				99		6.4		8.1			

^{1/} Civilian consumption only, beginning 1941. ^{2/} Farm weight basis, calendar years. Includes farm garden produce but not nonfarm. Excludes canned and frozen potatoes; includes farm weight equivalent of potatoes used in mixtures, flour, dehydration, chips, and shoestring potatoes. These uses for the past 3 years amounted to about 16 to 18 percent of the totals shown. ^{3/} Excludes canned sweetpotatoes. ^{4/} Cleaned basis, calendar years. ^{5/} Cleaned basis, crop years beginning approximately September of year indicated. ^{6/} Basic data inadequate. ^{7/} Preliminary.

Table 12.--Vegetables and melons for fresh market: Reported commercial acreage and production of principal crops, selected seasons, average 1957-61, 1962 and indicated 1963

Seasonal group and crop	Acreage for harvest				Production			
	Average		1963		Average		1963	
	1957-61	1962	Indicated	Percent- age of 1962	1957-61	1962	Indicated	Percent- age of 1962
	1/				1/			
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Pct.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	Pct.
Winter 2/	242,670	235,730	252,140	107	32,999	33,752	35,518	105
Spring 3/	635,490	555,570	573,010	103	50,499	50,378	54,471	108
Summer 2/	836,850	801,030	786,140	98	93,784	95,070	92,733	98
Fall:								
Beans, snap								
Early	14,090	13,650	13,950	102	586	619	621	100
Late	14,040	12,800	11,200	87	489	405	364	90
Total	28,130	26,450	25,150	95	1,075	1,024	985	96
Broccoli	23,160	22,850	23,950	105	1,048	1,209	1,279	106
Brussels sprouts	5,490	6,000	6,200	103	655	659	700	106
Cabbage 2/								
Early	32,200	31,360	30,750	98	8,032	8,665	8,137	94
Late	4,000	3,150	2,900	92	434	441	397	90
Total	36,200	34,510	33,650	97	8,466	9,106	8,534	94
Cantaloups	900	2,700	2,300	85	126	324	253	78
Carrots								
Early	20,630	19,700	22,230	113	5,059	5,713	5,779	101
Late	8,900	9,000	6,700	74	2,516	2,610	1,943	74
Total	29,530	28,700	28,930	101	7,575	8,323	7,722	93
Cauliflower								
Early	6,950	6,180	6,000	97	607	577	500	87
Late	6,500	7,900	8,000	101	625	830	840	101
Total	13,450	14,080	14,000	99	1,232	1,407	1,340	95
Celery								
Early	1,900	1,950	1,840	94	577	662	606	92
Late	7,340	6,000	5,400	90	3,115	3,060	2,538	83
Total	9,240	7,950	7,240	91	3,692	3,722	3,144	84
Corn, sweet	10,820	10,600	11,600	109	655	567	644	114
Cucumbers								
Early	7,230	8,100	8,450	104	596	659	743	113
Late	5,760	4,800	5,200	108	650	552	598	108
Total	12,990	12,900	13,650	106	1,246	1,211	1,341	111
Eggplant	1,460	900	900	100	121	99	90	91
Lettuce								
Early	34,840	32,150	36,550	114	5,220	5,322	5,922	111
Late	22,600	18,900	18,900	100	3,364	3,118	3,118	100
Total	57,440	51,050	55,450	109	8,584	8,440	9,040	107
Peas, green	1,760	1,500	1,200	80	53	54	42	78
Peppers, green	6,420	6,700	6,500	97	443	568	540	95
Spinach	4,940	4,130	4,270	103	289	266	284	107
Tomatoes								
Early	20,940	21,100	17,000	81	3,478	3,798	2,720	72
Late	9,920	9,900	8,800	89	1,037	1,094	--	--
Total	30,860	31,000	25,800	83	4,515	4,892	--	--
Total fall to date	272,790	262,020	260,790	100	39,775	41,871	38,658	92
Total acreage and production reported to date	1,987,800	1,854,350	1,872,080	101	217,057	221,071	221,380	100

1/ For group and annual totals, averages of the yearly totals. 2/ Includes cabbage used for sauerkraut.
 3/ Includes asparagus used for processing and cabbage for sauerkraut.

Table 13.--Truck crops, potatoes and sweetpotatoes: Unloads in 41 cities, indicated periods, 1962 and 1963

(Expressed in carlot equivalents)

Commodity	Aug. 17-Sept. 13, 1962				Aug. 16-Sept. 12, 1963				Sept. 14-Oct. 11, 1962				Sept. 13-Oct. 10, 1963			
	Rail, boat, and air	Truck	Im-ports	Total	Rail, boat, and air	Truck	Im-ports	Total	Rail, boat, and air	Truck	Im-ports	Total	Rail, boat, and air	Truck	Im-ports	Total
Beans, lima, snap and fava	--	1,230	--	1,230	--	1,223	--	1,223	1	1,181	--	1,182	--	1,128	--	1,128
Beets	--	157	--	157	--	140	--	140	--	148	--	148	--	139	--	139
Broccoli	32	70	--	102	49	60	--	109	33	114	--	147	101	100	--	201
Cabbage	9	2,446	--	2,455	3	2,428	--	2,431	10	2,696	2	2,708	--	2,568	1	2,569
Cantaloups and other melons 1/	3,044	2,295	14	5,353	3,229	2,447	5	5,681	1,838	997	4	2,839	2,068	1,268	5	3,341
Carrots	285	829	70	1,184	336	847	75	1,258	334	1,050	113	1,497	280	1,026	148	1,454
Cauliflower	64	699	--	763	57	452	--	509	54	1,493	--	1,547	71	1,358	--	1,429
Celery	388	1,466	--	1,854	359	1,334	--	1,693	508	1,528	--	2,036	435	1,433	--	1,868
Corn	14	2,794	3	2,811	--	3,076	2	3,078	47	1,577	1	1,625	21	1,515	--	1,536
Cucumbers	--	798	--	798	2	979	--	981	1	906	--	907	1	906	--	907
Eggplant	--	274	--	274	--	267	--	267	--	236	--	236	--	204	--	204
Escarole and endive	2	359	--	361	--	339	--	339	1	397	3	401	--	346	4	350
Lettuce and romaine	2,769	3,637	4	6,410	2,861	3,573	--	6,434	2,999	3,660	5	6,664	2,507	3,823	1	6,331
Onions 2/	477	2,246	39	2,762	505	2,163	21	2,689	482	2,214	9	2,705	577	2,150	11	2,738
Peas, green	38	21	--	59	48	20	--	68	30	19	--	49	39	17	--	56
Peppers	1	1,172	2	1,175	3	1,118	4	1,125	103	1,060	1	1,164	75	1,069	4	1,148
Spinach	59	117	--	176	56	129	--	185	81	211	1	293	66	187	--	253
Squash	--	534	--	534	--	539	--	539	--	723	--	723	--	643	--	643
Tomatoes	204	3,441	7	3,652	270	3,353	9	3,632	636	2,550	1	3,187	584	2,745	1	3,330
Turnips and rutabagas	--	121	64	185	--	136	74	210	--	230	176	406	--	232	163	395
Watermelons	13	4,140	--	4,153	36	5,433	--	5,469	--	505	--	505	--	931	--	931
Other vegetables (including mixed)	419	7	--	426	444	5	--	449	487	15	--	502	576	7	--	583
Total	7,818	28,853	203	36,874	8,258	30,061	190	38,509	7,645	23,510	316	31,471	7,401	23,795	338	31,534
Potatoes	3,242	9,308	--	12,550	3,189	9,432	--	12,621	4,230	9,442	2	13,674	4,282	8,558	2	12,842
Sweetpotatoes	1	862	--	863	--	779	--	779	--	1,301	--	1,301	--	1,185	--	1,185
Grand total	11,061	39,023	203	50,287	11,447	40,272	190	51,909	11,875	34,253	318	46,446	11,683	33,538	340	45,561

1/ Except watermelons. 2/ Includes shallots, chives, cipolinas, leeks, scallions, and green onions.

Markets include: Albany, Atlanta, Baltimore, Birmingham, Boston, Buffalo, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbia, Dallas, Denver, Fort Worth, Detroit, Houston, Indianapolis, Kansas City, Los Angeles, Louisville, Seattle, Memphis, Miami, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Nashville, Newark, Tacoma, New Orleans, New York, Oakland, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Portland (Ore.), Providence, St. Louis, St. Paul, Salt Lake City, San Antonio, San Francisco, Washington, and Wichita.

Truck unloads are not 100 percent complete but represent highest percentage completeness obtainable under local conditions in markets covered.

Market News: Weekly reports, AMS, USDA.

Table 14.--Vegetables, fresh: Representative prices (l.c.l. sales) at New York and Chicago for stock of generally good quality and condition (U. S. No. 1 when available) indicated periods, 1962 and 1963

Market and commodity	State of origin	Unit	Tuesday nearest mid-month			
			1962		1963	
			Sept. 18	Oct. 16	Sept. 17	Oct. 15
			Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
<u>New York</u>						
Beans, snap, green						
Harvesters	Virginia	Bu. hampers	--	2.25	4.15	3.25
Broccoli	California	14's small crt.-bunches	--	3.50	3.25	2.65
Cabbage, domestic round type	New Jersey	1 3/5 bu. crate	1.00	.85	1.25	1.00
Cantaloups	California	Jumbo crt. 36-45's	6.50	7.00	7.25	1/9.50
Carrots, bunched	California	4 doz. 2/3 W. G. A. crt.	5.75	5.50	5.50	5.85
Carrots, topped, washed	California	48 1-lb. film bag crt.	4.35	4.38	4.75	4.75
Cauliflower	Long Island	Crt. 12's	1.90	1.75	3.25	1.50
Celery, Pascal, West Section	New York	2-3 doz. 16" crt.	2.35	2.50	3.50	2.50
Celery, Pascal	California	2-2 1/2 doz. 16" crt.	4.00	3.60	4.90	3.37 1/2
Cucumbers	Virginia	Bu. bskt.	5.50	3.00	3.50	4.00
Eggplant	New Jersey	Bu. bskt.	1.25	2.25	1.65	2.25
Escarole	New Jersey	1 1/9 bu. crt.	1.00	.85	1.25	1.25
Honeydews	California	Std. crt. 9-12's	4.25	4.75	4.15	2/4.00
Lettuce, Iceberg type	California	2-doz. ctn.	4.85	3.65	2.75	4.50
Onions, yellow globe, medium size	New York	50 lb. sack	1.40	1.30	1.50	1.50
Peas, green	California	Bu. bskt.	5.50	5.50	5.40	4.90
Peppers, green, medium-large	New Jersey	Bu. bskt.	1.50	1.25	2.65	1.50
Tomatoes, green, ripens and turning	California	40-lb. ctn., 6x6's	2.80	3.10	1.80	4.25
<u>Chicago</u>						
Beans, snap, green, various varieties	Illinois	Bu. bskt.	--	--	--	3.00
Beets, bunched	Illinois	Various crts., 18-bchs.	1.10	1.15	1.35	1.15
Broccoli	California	14's 1/2 crt.	3.35	3.15	3.00	3.00
Cabbage, domestic round type	Illinois	Cantaloup crt.	1.75	1.45	1.65	1.80
Cantaloups	California	Jumbo crt., 36-45's	5.75	7.20	6.75	7.75
Carrots, topped, washed	California	48 1-lb. film bag crt.	4.10	3.75	4.25	4/4.50
Carrots, bunched	California	4-doz. 2/3 crts.	4.90	4.75	4.90	4.75
Celery, Pascal type	Michigan	2-4 doz.	2.75	1.75	2.35	2.75
Cucumbers	Florida	Bu. bskt.	--	3.50	--	4.75
Escarole	Ohio	24-qt. bskt.	.90	3/.75	1.15	4/1.00
Honeydews	California	9-12's std. flat crt.	3.60	5.00	3.25	3.75
Lettuce, Iceberg type dry pack	California	2 doz. heads, ctn.	4.10	3.15	2.15	4.00
Onions, yellow	Midwestern	Medium 50-lb. sack	1.55	1.50	1.85	1.85
Peas, green	California	Bu. bskt.	5.00	5.75	5.00	4.50
Peppers, green	Illinois	Bu. bskt. med. lge.	1.35	3/2.25	1.50	1.50
Tomatoes, green, ripens and turning	California	20 lb. lugs, large	2.35	2.50	--	2.30

1/ Jumbo crate 36's. 2/ Standard crate 12's. 3/ October 9 price. 4/ Oct. 8 price.

Table 15.--Vegetables, commercial for fresh market: Index numbers (unadjusted) of prices received by farmers, as of 15th of the month, United States by months, average 1935-39, average 1947-49, and 1950 to date 1/
(1910-1914=100)

Period	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
1935-39	114	121	133	130	125	98	87	82	81	90	103	115	107
1947-49	288	305	310	308	277	215	207	196	193	204	241	246	249
Year													
1950	257	213	195	276	231	211	200	170	156	165	214	249	211
1951	338	346	288	333	276	215	203	197	190	211	290	343	269
1952	301	249	294	341	311	294	289	240	203	227	272	285	276
1953	267	273	254	252	251	285	246	209	191	206	226	241	242
1954	254	239	236	265	255	204	222	192	176	202	240	223	226
1955	251	273	260	272	254	220	206	210	226	219	245	230	239
1956	246	276	271	246	262	291	264	202	184	215	281	267	250
1957	241	237	238	271	285	281	269	233	200	213	217	246	244
1958	310	356	401	342	280	218	196	169	186	210	244	227	262
1959	285	288	281	283	261	219	228	212	242	261	270	292	260
1960	300	289	264	272	276	230	244	199	192	211	227	232	245
1961	222	221	227	291	259	284	254	205	207	205	243	227	237
1962	292	319	388	338	330	259	233	202	204	214	234	267	273
1963 2/	325	288	264	273	273	274	312	219	197				

1/ In addition to the vegetables included in the series published prior to January 1954, the following have been added: Broccoli, sweet corn, cucumbers, and watermelons.

2/ Preliminary.

Agricultural Prices, SRS, USDA, issued monthly.

Table 16.--Vegetables for commercial processing: Harvested acreage and estimated production, average 1957-61, annual 1962 and indicated 1963

Commodity	Harvested acreage			Production			
	Average		For	Average		Indicated	1963 as
	1957-61	1962	harvest 1963	1957-61	1962	1963	percent- age of 1962
	Acre	Acre	Acre	Ton	Ton	Ton	Percent
Beans, lima	88,560	91,930	71,040	96,600	108,360	83,130	77
Beans, snap	166,270	182,710	186,420	395,340	450,420	459,310	102
Beets	15,900	17,170	19,060	158,180	209,440	208,570	100
Cabbage for kraut (contract)	7,900	8,070	7,860	125,030	142,160	137,280	97
Corn, sweet	422,190	440,800	386,440	1,510,770	1,791,950	1,644,750	92
Peas, green	385,420	407,090	417,970	494,520	526,640	515,150	98
Spinach (Winter and spring)	25,360	17,890	22,410	117,860	95,950	129,500	135
Tomatoes	305,640	326,600	249,440	3,885,040	5,376,000	4,212,450	78
Total with production	1,417,240	1,492,260	1,360,640	6,783,340	8,700,920	7,390,140	85
Asparagus	108,800	109,520	n.a.	119,980	133,900	n.a.	--
Cabbage for kraut (open market)	4,420	4,020	n.a.	66,820	68,210	n.a.	--
Cucumbers for pickles	110,660	102,210	n.a.	367,860	403,160	n.a.	--
Spinach (fall)	6,310	6,330	n.a.	21,690	23,610	n.a.	--
Total - 10 vegetables	1,647,440	1,714,340	n.a.	7,359,680	9,329,800	n.a.	--

n.a. -- not available

Vegetables-Processing, SRS, USDA, issued monthly.

Table 17.--Canned vegetables: Commercial packs 1961 and 1962 and canners' and wholesale distributors' stocks 1962 and 1963, by commodities, United States

Commodity	Pack		Stocks					
	1961	1962	Canners 1/			Wholesale distributors 1/		
			Date	1962	1963	Date	1962	1963
	1,000 cases	1,000 cases		1,000 cases	1,000 cases		1,000 cases	1,000 cases
	24/303's	24/303's		24/303's	24/303's		24/303's	24/303's
Major commodities								
Beans, snap	40,163	36,866	July 1	7,541	6,617	July 1	3,071	3,003
Corn, sweet	46,167	45,744	Aug. 1	6,148	8,226	July 1	3,753	4,133
Peas, green	32,399	33,725	June 1	3,092	3,343	June 1	2,964	3,511
Tomatoes	34,034	35,541	July 1	5,702	6,778	July 1	3,204	3,546
Tomato juice 2/	38,545	48,993	July 1	6,998	12,648	July 1	2,403	2,974
Total	191,308	200,869		---	---		---	---
Minor commodities								
Asparagus	8,357	9,053	Mar. 1	1,596	1,655	Apr. 1	677	735
Beans, lima	4,250	3,615	Aug. 1	1,197	1,190	July 1	518	576
Beets	10,646	12,594	July 1	1,851	3,384	July 1	1,053	1,196
Field peas	2,264	2,042						
Carrots	3,939	5,085	July 1	1,774	2,137	July 1	551	609
Okra 3/	539	763						
Pickles	4/35,412	4/33,462						
Pimientos	1,198	291						
Pumpkin and squash	4,339	4,807	July 1	1,238	1,588	July 1	408	468
Sauerkraut	4/14,215	4/13,863	Aug. 1	5/3,551	5/3,573	July 1	738	700
Potatoes	4,595	3,707						
Sweetpotatoes	8,157	10,876						
Spinach	7,708	7,266	Mar. 1	2,001	2,038	Apr. 1	784	743
Other greens	2,424	2,172						
Tomato products:								
Catsup and								
chili sauce	29,656	38,663	July 1	7,401	14,112	July 1	1,870	2,349
Paste	n.a.	n.a.	July 1	n.a.	n.a.	July 1	n.a.	n.a.
Pulp and puree	6,957	8,137	July 1	6/1,129	6/2,677	July 1	n.a.	n.a.
Sauce	n.a.	n.a.	July 1	n.a.	n.a.	July 1	n.a.	n.a.
Vegetables, mixed	4,440	4,913						
Total comparable								
minor items	149,096	161,309		---	---		---	---
Grand total								
comparable items	340,404	362,178		---	---		---	---

1/ Converted from actual cases to standard cases of 24 No. 303 cans.

2/ Includes combination vegetable juices containing at least 70 percent tomato juice.

3/ Okra, okra and tomatoes, and okra, corn and tomatoes.

4/ Crop for processing converted to a canned basis by applying an overall conversion factor (pickles 83 and sauerkraut 65.9 cases equivalent to 1 ton fresh).

5/ Reported in barrels; converted to 24/303's by using 17.08 cases to the barrel.

6/ California only.

n.a. - not available

Canners' stock and pack data from the National Canners Association, unless otherwise noted.
Wholesale distributors' stock from United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Table 18.--Vegetables, frozen: United States commercial packs
1961 and 1962 and cold-storage holdings,
October 1, 1963 with comparisons

Commodity	Packs		Cold-storage holdings		
	1961	1962	October 1 average 1957-61	October 1, 1962	October 1, 1963 ^{1/}
	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>
Asparagus	34,157	30,810	28,920	25,802	24,484
Beans, lima:					
Fordhook	70,053	68,991	2/	75,080	58,954
Baby	89,883	81,592	2/	77,677	71,303
Total	159,936	150,583	124,480	152,757	130,257
Beans, snap:					
Regular cut	96,335	90,929	2/	122,228	115,797
French style	69,961	60,073	2/	57,214	54,465
Wax	9,531	6,256	3/	3/	3/
Total	175,827	157,258	136,723	179,442	170,262
Broccoli	121,636	111,450	36,267	28,471	48,351
Brussels sprouts	40,057	40,334	13,209	15,751	13,751
Carrots	60,271	79,422	3/	10,981	18,832
Cauliflower	41,117	37,805	13,550	14,742	11,687
Corn, cut	168,960	163,456	4/121,846	4/164,089	4/172,855
Corn-on-cob	12,000	16,873	5/	5/	5/
Mixed vegetables	54,691	62,328	13,563	17,771	17,948
Peas	346,069	356,856	290,042	323,977	316,115
Peas and carrots	31,757	23,609	9,229	12,129	13,122
Pumpkin and squash	15,894	12,101	6/	6/	6/
Rhubarb	6,630	6,327	6/	6/	6/
Spinach	116,505	97,291	51,139	49,591	63,197
Succotash	9,156	6,722	6/	6/	6/
Kale	5,583	3,565	6/	6/	6/
Okra	24,754	23,084	6/	6/	6/
Peas, blackeye	18,683	18,380	6/	6/	6/
Potato products	579,162	761,608	59,318	124,274	124,051
Turnip greens	15,638	18,743	6/	6/	6/
Miscellaneous vegetables	77,558	85,511	100,664	127,139	149,390
Total	2,116,041	2,264,116	998,950	1,246,886	1,274,302

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Stocks not reported separately prior to February 1, 1960.

3/ Not available.

4/ Sweet corn.

5/ Corn-on-cob included with sweet corn.

6/ Included in miscellaneous vegetables.

Pack data from National Association of Frozen Food Packers. Stocks from Cold Storage Report, SRS, USDA, issued monthly.

Table 19.--Vegetables, fresh: Average prices received by farmers, per cwt.
United States, September 15, 1963 with comparisons

Commodity	1962		1963		
	August	September	July	August	September
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Beans, snap	8.80	9.50	10.60	8.80	8.50
Broccoli	11.90	10.40	8.10	10.90	10.30
Cabbage	2.10	2.15	2.70	2.30	2.10
Cantaloups	3.90	3.40	6.50	3.50	3.65
Carrots	3.30	3.10	3.50	3.45	3.55
Cauliflower	8.10	7.50	9.40	8.40	9.30
Celery	4.30	3.30	4.95	3.20	3.40
Corn, sweet	3.35	3.00	5.70	2.95	3.15
Cucumbers	4.40	4.70	6.80	4.20	3.95
Lettuce	2.45	4.70	5.10	2.85	2.60
Onions	3.30	2.00	4.45	4.15	2.90
Peppers, green	7.60	5.20	10.60	6.70	5.10
Spinach	7.00	6.30	6.90	7.70	7.60
Tomatoes	6.10	4.60	11.40	6.60	5.20
Watermelons	1.20	1.55	1.35	1.50	1.25

Agricultural Prices, SRS, USDA, issued monthly.

Table 20.--Potatoes, Irish: Acreage, yield per acre, and production,
average 1957-61, annual 1962 and indicated 1963

Seasonal group	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested								
	Average : 1957-61	1962 : 1/	For harvest : 1963	Average : 1957-61	1962 : 1/	Indicated : 1963	Average : 1957-61	1962 : 1/	Indicated : 1963
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
Winter	29.9	21.7	20.2	163.4	191.7	195.6	4,799	4,160	3,952
Spring									
Early	28.4	24.4	28.2	143.9	140.7	184.3	4,076	3,433	5,196
Late	138.7	108.7	113.3	185.2	199.5	212.1	25,521	21,690	24,027
Summer									
Early	101.1	87.7	87.2	136.6	144.6	145.8	13,772	12,685	12,714
Late	176.0	156.4	159.4	198.0	215.5	210.1	34,810	33,710	33,487
Fall									
8 Eastern	276.9	276.8	271.2	230.3	248.3	240.3	63,784	68,722	65,164
9 Central	308.9	309.4	321.1	135.8	148.9	145.5	42,085	46,085	46,716
9 Western	343.3	391.4	376.2	210.6	194.7	218.3	72,403	76,218	82,112
Total	929.2	977.6	968.5	191.7	195.4	200.3	178,272	191,025	193,992
United States	1,403.4	1,376.5	1,376.8	186.0	193.8	198.6	261,249	266,703	273,368

1/ Revised.

Crop Production, SRS, USDA, issued monthly.

Table 21.--Potatoes: Price f.o.b. shipping points and wholesale price at New York and Chicago, indicated periods, 1962 and 1963

Variety	State	Unit	Week ended			
			1962		1963	
			Sept.	Oct.	Sept.	Oct.
			22	20	21	19
			Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
			Tuesday nearest mid-month			
			1962		1963	
			Sept.	Oct.	Sept.	Oct.
			18	16	17	15
			Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
			</			

F.o.b. prices are simple averages of the range of daily prices, compiled from Market News Service reports. The market prices are representative prices for Tuesday of each week and are submitted by the Market News Service representative at each market.

Table 22.--Sweetpotatoes: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1957-61, annual 1962 and indicated 1963

Group and State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested		For harvest 1963	Average 1957-61	1962	Indi- cated 1963	Average 1957-61	1962	Indi- cated 1963
	Average	1962							
	1957-61						1957-61		
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
Central Atlantic 1/	37.2	39.0	38.0	101	128	103	3,760	4,997	3,900
Lower Atlantic 2/	58.1	52.8	46.7	72	94	92	4,198	4,938	4,301
South Central 3/	127.6	120.1	114.5	63	67	67	8,025	8,024	7,683
North Central 4/	2.5	2.5	2.5	85	97	94	212	242	236
California	11.0	9.5	9.3	81	85	90	892	808	837
United States	235.8	223.9	211.0	72.8	84.9	80.4	17,030	19,009	16,957

1/ New Jersey, Maryland, and Virginia. 2/ North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida.
 3/ Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas.
 4/ Missouri and Kansas.

Table 23.--Sweetpotatoes: Price f.o.b. shipping points and wholesale price (l.c.l. sales) at New York and Chicago, indicated periods, 1962 and 1963

Item	State	Unit	Week ended			
			1962		1963	
			Sept. 22	Oct. 20	Sept. 21	Oct. 19
<u>F.o.b. shipping points</u>			<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>
Puerto Rican, uncured	Southern Louisiana	U. S. No. 1:				
	points	50 lb. crt.:	2.76	2.40	2.62	2.64
Nemagold	Eastern Shore, Virginia	Bu. bskt.:	--	1.79	--	1.81
			Tuesday nearest mid-month			
			1962		1963	
			Sept. 18	Oct. 16	Sept. 17	Oct. 15
<u>Terminal markets</u>			<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>
New York Nemagold	Virginia	Bu. bskt.:	2.00	2.25	2.00	2.00
Chicago Puerto Rican, uncured	Louisiana	50 lb. crt.:	3.65	3.35	3.45	3.40

F.o.b. prices are simple averages of the range of daily prices, compiled from Market News Service reports. The market prices are representative prices for Tuesday of each week and are submitted by the Market News Service representative at each market.

Table 24.--Beans, dry edible: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1957-61, annual 1962 and indicated 1963 ^{1/}

Group, State and classes	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production 2/		
	Harvested		For harvest 1963	Average: 1957-61	1962	Indi- cated 1963	Average: 1957-61	1962	Indi- cated 1963
	Average: 1957-61	1962							
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 bags	1,000 bags	1,000 bags
Northeast 3/	617	677	675	1,123	1,300	1,391	6,943	8,801	9,387
Northwest 4/	330	299	297	1,734	1,549	1,799	5,697	4,632	5,344
Southwest 5/	259	284	258	825	690	963	2,142	1,959	2,485
California:									
Large lima	56	53	48	1,589	1,792	1,700	896	950	816
Baby lima	23	30	30	1,785	1,737	1,800	407	521	540
Other	182	147	155	1,284	1,336	1,360	2,335	1,964	2,108
Total California	262	230	233	1,392	1,493	1,487	3,639	3,435	3,464
United States	1,468	1,490	1,463	1,255	1,264	1,414	18,420	18,827	20,680

^{1/} Includes beans grown for seed. ^{2/} Bags of 100 pounds (cleaned). ^{3/} New York and Michigan.
^{4/} Nebraska, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming and Washington. ^{5/} Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, and Utah.

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Table 25.--Peas, dry field: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1957-61, annual 1962 and indicated 1963 ^{1/}

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production 2/		
	Harvested			Average:	1962	Indi- cated 1963	Average:	1962	Indi- cated 1963
	Average:	1962	For						
	1957-61:	1962	harvest:						
	1957-61:	1962	1963	1957-61:	1962	1963	1957-61:	1962	1963
	1,000	1,000	1,000	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres				bags	bags	bags
Minnesota	6	3	6	1,030	620	1,050	56	19	63
North Dakota	6	3	5	1,210	1,140	1,200	68	34	60
Idaho	103	131	126	1,176	1,390	1,540	1,210	1,821	1,940
Colorado	11	7	6	936	1,100	1,100	101	77	66
Washington	158	178	187	1,236	1,580	1,450	1,969	2,812	2,712
Oregon	14	16	14	1,260	1,150	1,200	165	184	168
United States	299	338	344	1,202	1,464	1,456	3,611	4,947	5,009

^{1/} In principal commercial producing States. Includes peas grown for seed and cannery peas harvested dry.

^{2/} Bags of 100 pounds (cleaned).

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